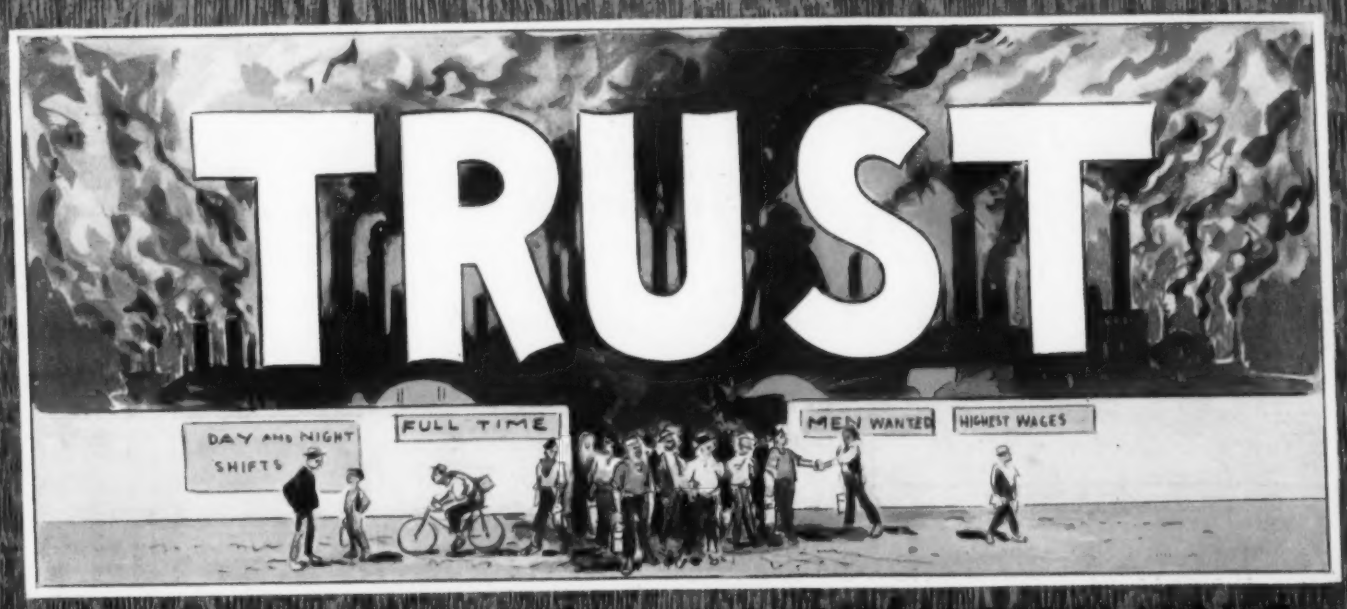
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NOVEMBER 23, 1911

PRICE 10 CENTS

LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY



EVERYBODY'S THANKSGIVING



THE MUCKRAKER'S THANKSGIVING

NOBODY'S THANKSGIVING

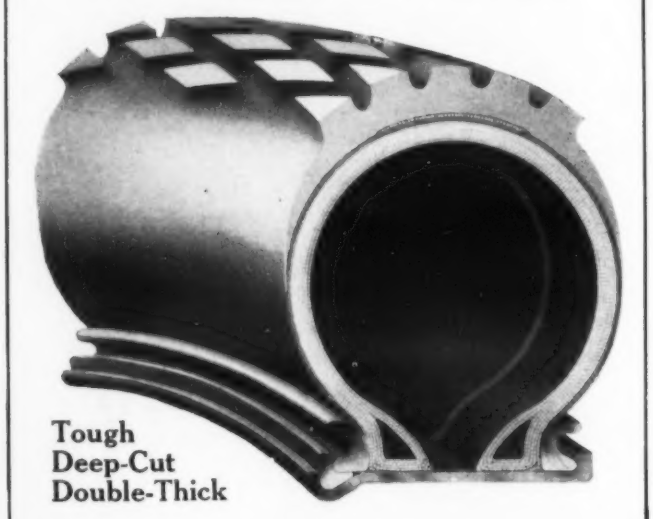
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OVER 340,000 COPIES THE ISSUE

No-Rim-Cut Tires—10% Oversize

September Sales Increase 343 Per Cent.
Now Far Outselling Any Other Type of Tire



SEPTEMBER—the last month closed at this writing—was the largest month in our history. And September is usually a dull month in tires.

Our increase in tire sales over September, 1910, **was 343%.** That means that they multiplied **about 4½ times over.**

And this is the twelfth year of Goodyear tires.

No other tire in existence today commands such a demand as these. And note how this demand is growing as the tires become better known. We have now increased our capacity to **3,800 automobile tires per day.**

That's the simple result of experience. Men who once use No-Rim-Cut tires never go back to the old types. They tell others about them, and the others tell others. And our figures announce the result.

For No-Rim-Cut tires **cut tire bills in two.** Their freedom from rim-cutting—their extra capacity—save millions of dollars to motor car owners. And these owners to date have used over 700,000 of our tires. When will **you** prove them out?

Now a Double-Thick, Non-Skid Tread

The Winter Tire

For three years we have worked to equip these tires with a perfect Non-Skid tread—to do away with chains.

Not any mere makeshift—not any flimsy protection. Not short, soft projections on a regular tread. Not metal and rubber, which never combine.

There were many problems to solve in a perfect Non-Skid, and we waited until we solved them. Then we waited until we tested 24,000 before we announced the tread.

Now we have a durable tread which is proof against skidding—a fitting addition to No-Rim-Cut tires.

It is an extra tread, vulcanized onto the regular. So it gives you a double-thick tread.

That means long wear. It means that the blocks can be deep and enduring. And it means, in addition, almost a puncture-proof tire.

This extra tread is of very tough rubber. We tested forty formulas to secure for it the utmost wear resistance.

The deep-cut blocks present to the road surface countless edges and angles. They grasp it in every direction.

The base of each block spreads out, so the strain is distributed over just as much tire surface as it is with the smooth-tread tire. That's immensely important.

The rush of air through the grooves keeps the tire cool. It saves the damage of friction heat.

Note all these advantages—these vital advantages—over all other non-skid treads.

All the Ruin of Rim-Cutting Ended

This Non-Skid tread, when wanted, is vulcanized onto No-Rim-Cut tires—10 per cent oversize.

Then you have a tire which can't skid, a tire which can't rim-cut, and a tire which can't blow out through slight overloading.

Think what that means.

Our statistics show that 23 per cent of all ruined clincher tires have been rim-cut. Those hooked-base tires will often rim-cut even when partly inflated. When a tire is run flat, because of a puncture, it may be wrecked in a single block.

This isn't a rare damage—it is exceedingly common. It adds more to tire cost than any other one factor. And it compels stopping at once when a tire goes flat.

No-Rim-Cut tires are utterly proof against rim-cutting. We have run them flat in a hundred tests, as far as 20 miles. Yet there has never occurred a single instance of rim-cutting.

Then No-Rim-Cut tires have no hooks on the base. They do not hook into the rim flange. They never stick to the flange when you want to remove them.

When you unlock and remove one of your rim flanges the tire slips off in an instant. No other type of tire is so quickly removed and replaced.

The secret lies in a patented feature. We vulcanize into the tire base three flat bands of 126 braided wires. These make the tire base unstretchable.

The tire can't come off without removing the flange, because nothing can stretch it over the flange. It needs no hooks, no tire bolts.

This braided wire feature is controlled by us. And all other devices to make a tire base unstretchable have proved very defective. That's why the flood-like demand for this type of tire has centered on Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.

10% Oversize

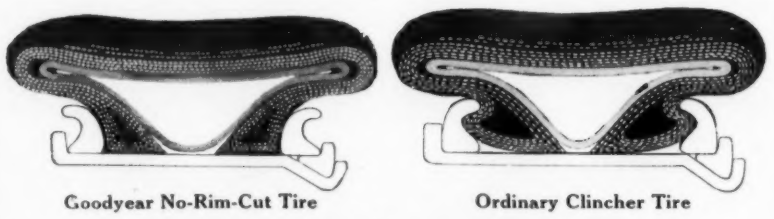
As the rim flanges flare outward with No-Rim-Cut tires, we can make the tires 10 per cent over the rated size without any misfit to the rim. And we give you this extra size without extra cost.

That means 10 per cent more air—10 per cent added carrying capacity. And that, with the average car, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage. It takes care of the extras you add to a car. It saves the blow-outs due to overloading.

These two features together—No-Rim-Cut and oversize—under average conditions, cut tire bills in two. Yet these tires are now selling just as low as other standard tires. The saving is entirely clear.

Insist on Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires. Get them with Non-Skid or smooth treads, as you prefer. Find these tires out as tens of thousands have done. Not another tire made can compare with them.

Our new Tire Book is based on 12 years spent in tire making. It is filled with money-saving facts. Every motor car owner should have this book. Ask us to mail it to you.



Both on the same rim. The removable rim flanges are simply reversed to use the No-Rim-Cut type

GOODYEAR

No-Rim-Cut Tires
With or Without Non-Skid Treads

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, Lambert Street, AKRON, OHIO

Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities

We Make All Kinds of Rubber Tires, Tire Accessories and Repair Outfits

[421]

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Assists Digestion.

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he knows that

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indigestion
and nausea

and that it

clears the head
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Leslie's

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

"In God We Trust."

CXIII. Thursday, November 23, 1911 No. 2933

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Subscriptions and advertising for all the publications of Leslie-Judge Company will be taken at regular rates at any of the above offices.

Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S should always be asked to produce credentials.

TO ADVERTISERS:—Our circulation books are open for your inspection.

TERMS: Ten cents a copy, $5.00 a year, to all subscribers in the United States, Mexico, Hawaii Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Tutuila, Samoa. Foreign postage, $1.50 extra. Twelve cents per copy, $6.00 per year, to Canadian subscribers. Subscriptions are payable in advance by draft on New York, or by express or postal money order.

BACK NUMBERS: Present year, 10 cents per copy; 1910, 20 cents; 1909, 30 cents, etc.

Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new address, and the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must necessarily elapse before the change can be made.

Subscribers to Preferred List (see Jasper's column in this issue) will get current issue always.

The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just cause for complaint. If LESLIE'S cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported. Senders of photographs or letterpress must always include return postage. We receive such material only on condition that we shall not be held responsible for loss or injury while in our hands or in transit.

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Some of Next Week's Features

Dated November 30, 1911

ALASKA THE OUTCAST. The cruel plight in which Alaska finds herself because of the government's dog-in-the-manger policy is pointedly described in this article by Robert D. Heinl, LESLIE'S Washington correspondent, who, while with Secretary of the Interior Fisher recently in the great Territory, personally investigated the conditions there. Mr. Heinl also discusses the prospects of immediate relief for Alaska.

NOVEL ATTRACTIONS OF WESTERN FAIRS. No one understands the broad West and the significance of its many activities better than Charles Moreau Harger, who has written for LESLIE'S a most interesting paper on the foregoing topic. The heart of every rural dweller will warm as he reads of the pleasing and instructive features of the important agricultural shows of the West.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT—WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN IN 1912. Each of the leading political parties hopes to elect the next President of the United States in the regular way. Arthur Wallace Dunn, however, has forecast for LESLIE'S the startling possibility that no candidate may have a majority in the electoral college of 1912 or in the House of Representatives, in which case the United States Senate would elect a chief magistrate for the nation.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

Printype — OLIVER Typewriter

The Only Writing Machine in the World That Successfully TYPEWRITES PRINT

—17 Cents a Day!

The Printype Oliver Typewriter, which has crowded ten years of typewriter progress into the space of *months*, is now offered to the public for *17 Cents a Day!*

—Offered at the same price as an *ordinary* typewriter—*payable in pennies!*

The commanding importance of *Printype* is everywhere conceded.

For who does not see what it means to make the world's vast volume of typewritten matter *as readable as books and magazines!* The Printype Oliver Typewriter is equipped with beautiful Book Type, such as is used on the world's *printing presses.*

Printype is distinguished by marvelous clearness and beauty. It does away with all strain on eyesight which the old-style *outline* type imposes. Printype puts life and style and *character* into typewritten correspondence. It makes every letter, every numeral, every character *"as plain as print."*

The complete story of *Printype* has never before been told. Here it is:

The Real Story of Printype

The idea from which "Printype" sprung resulted from the success of our type experts in equipping a typewriter used in our offices to write "The Oliver Typewriter" in our famous trade-mark type just as the name appears on the outside of the machine and in all Oliver publicity.

The beautiful appearance and the marvelous clearness of the reproduction of our "ebony" trade-mark type, disclosed the possibilities of equipping The Oliver Typewriter to *write the entire English language in shaded letters!*

We worked for *years* on the plan and finally succeeded in producing, for exclusive use on The Oliver Typewriter, the wonderful shaded letters and numerals known to the world as "Printype."

The Public's Verdict

That the public is overwhelmingly in favor of Printype is impressively shown by this fact:

Already over 75 per cent. of our entire output of Oliver Typewriters are "Printype."

The public is *demanding* Printype in preference to the old-style type.

Within a year, at the present rate, *90 per cent. of our total* sales will be "Printypes."

Thus the Oliver Typewriter, which first successfully introduced *visible writing*, is again to the fore with another revolutionary improvement—*Printype, the type that prints print!*

To Corporations:

The Oliver Typewriter is used extensively by great concerns in all sections of the world.

Our "17-Cents-a-Day" Plan is designed to help that large class of typewriter buyers who want the same typewriter that serves the great corporations, but prefer the easy system of purchase.

The masses want the Oliver Typewriter because it stands the test of the largest corporations.

Meet "Printype"—You'll Like Its Looks.

Ask for Specimen Letter and "17-Cents-a Day" Plan.

Make the acquaintance of Printype, the reigning favorite of typewriterdom. Ask for a letter written on The Printype Oliver Typewriter, which will introduce you to this beautiful new type We will also be pleased to forward the "17-Cents-a-Day" Plan on request.

Address Sales Department,

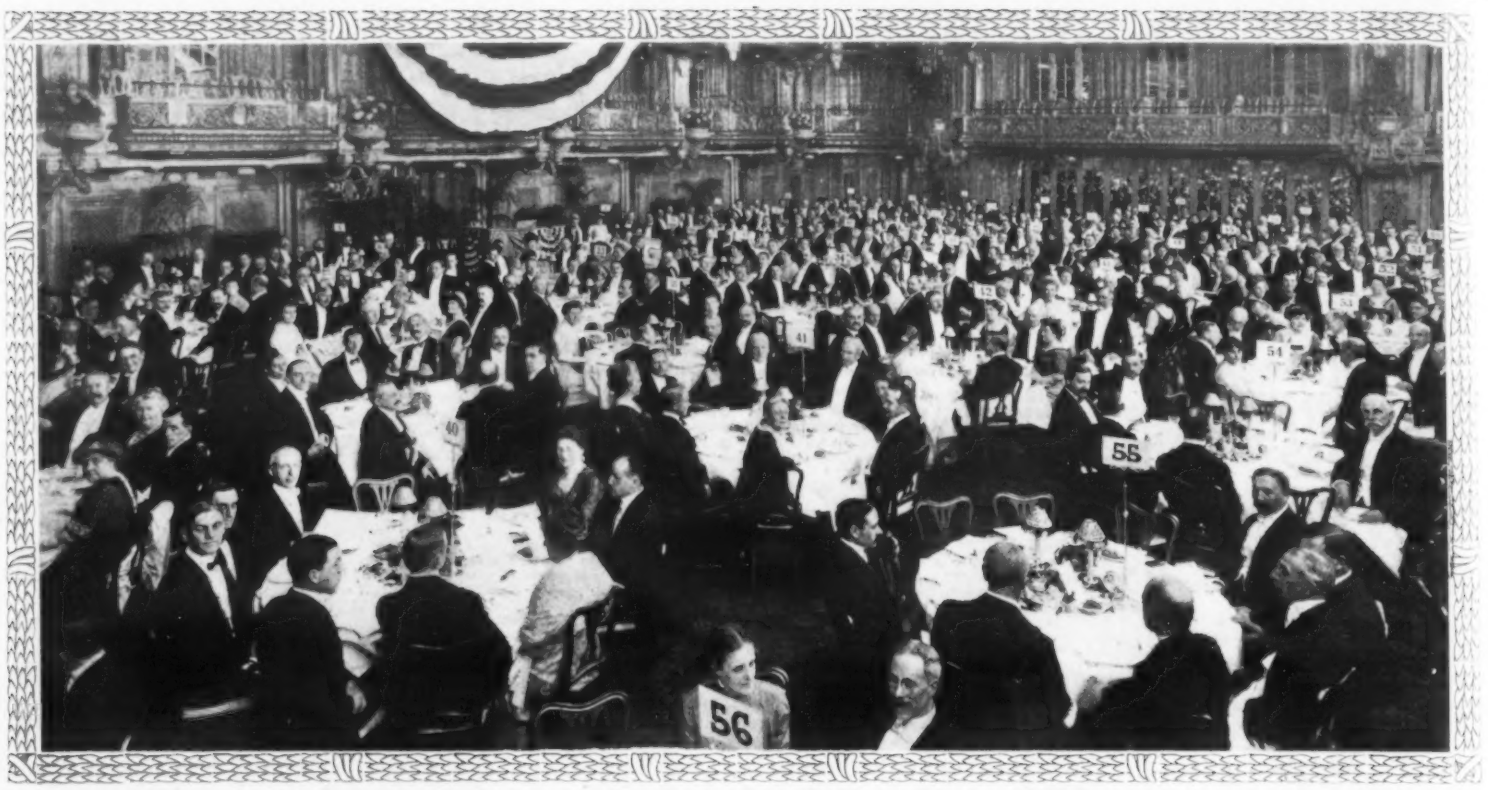
The OLIVER Typewriter Company

811 Oliver Typewriter Building, Chicago

Agencies Everywher



(136)



A NOTABLE BANQUET AT WHICH THE SHERMAN LAW WAS DISCUSSED.

Annual dinner of the New York Academy of Political Science, held at the Hotel Astor, N. Y., with an attendance of 650 prominent men and women. The important question "The relation of government to business" was discussed by Roberts Walker, general counsel of the Rock Island Railway Company, John Hays Hammond, George W. Perkins, Frederick W. Whitridge and Professor Henry R. Seager. The speakers dealt principally with the Anti-trust Law and the manner in which it is being enforced.

EDITORIAL

Thanksgiving!

EVERY one should have a motto. The better the motto, the better the man, if he lives up to it. What better time for choosing a motto than on Thanksgiving Day? What better motto than one of the earliest messages of Christianity, "Peace on earth, good-will toward men"?

How happy we would all be if this were the world's motto! It is fit for a nation, a State or a family. It can be accepted by every one, regardless of race or religion. It was President McKinley's motto and his administration exemplified it. We wish it were the motto of every administration.

President Taft is a disciple of peace. His eloquent plea for arbitration has rung around the world. We cannot commend it too highly. Peace between the great nations, with a cessation of strife, sacrifice and slaughter, would mark a milestone on the way to the millennium. Better yet, let us strive for industrial peace, for fellowship and sympathy between the employer and employe, between capital and labor, between the captain of industry and the husbandman.

We have fallen upon evil times. Muck-rakers and the yellow press have been sowing the seeds not of thanksgiving, but of discontent. Their motto has been, "Trust, Bust and Rust!" The story of national depression since the muck-raker has appeared is the tale of the muck-raker's motto.

In this thanksgiving time we have much for which to give thanks. Let us lift up our eyes to the hills from whence cometh our help. Let us turn away from the muck-raker, the yellow press and the sensational demagogue. Let us have faith in the intelligence and integrity of the American people. Let us not forget an overruling Providence, under whose favor this nation was born amid the storm of revolution and saved when its destiny was imperiled.

If in this time of thanksgiving we mingle with the joy of feasting a fervent strain of gratitude to the Giver of all good gifts, we shall do well. Let us all begin by rejecting the motto of the muck-rakers and renewing our faith in the patriotism and prosperity of the American people.

The Lesson of 1911.

TO THE Republicans of the country the elections just held are an encouragement and a warning. In wresting New York and New Jersey from the Democrats on the legislative tickets, in increasing their majority on Governor in Rhode Island, in winning the Governor in Maryland and in carrying Nebraska on such State officers as were chosen, the Republicans have furnished ground for hope that the story which 1912 will tell will be favorable to their party. But the Republicans failed to defeat Foss, the Democratic Governor of Massachusetts, although they reduced his majority so much below that which he won in 1910 that his election is not a serious matter, more especially as all the rest of the ticket was carried by the Republicans. In a special election in Kansas to fill a vacancy in Congress caused by the death of a Republican insurgent, the Democrats carried the district. The municipal elections, of course, in which the results in many States were mixed, are of no consequence in a national sense. Nor are the Democrats justified in loud rejoicings over the victory in Kentucky which puts a member of their party in a chair occupied for the past four years by a Republican, for normally Kentucky is Democratic.

In striking a balance on the result of the recent division between the voters in the comparatively few States which held elections, we should say that net gains were made by the Republicans. We say this without any partisan bias. The tide which the elections of 1910 showed was running against the Republican party has diminished in momentum and perhaps has been halted altogether. This seems to be the meaning of the figures of November 7th, 1911. So far as regards the East, we think we can speak on this point with some confidence. But the special election for a member of Congress in the Kansas district appears to show a drift against the Republicans for, while the insurgent whom the Democrat succeeds voted with the Democrats on many important divisions, he still called himself a Republican, but the man who will take the seat when the session opens in December will avowedly be a Democrat. The solid phalanx which the Republicans have had in the Kansas congressional delegation for years past will be broken. The Democratic victory there is of more importance as an indication of the drift of party sentiment than is the swing of Nebraska back to the Republicans in the vote for minor State officers, for national issues were necessarily at the front in the Kansas canvass, while State questions had some influence in the election in Nebraska.

Our Day of Thanks.

LET US all reverently thank God for one good thing—the muck-raker has had his day. The era of hysteria is passing away. Reason is asserting itself once more. Conscience is being considered, though from afar off by too many.

In this day of thanksgiving we cannot forget the earnest and unsolicited words of appreciation and support that have come to LESLIE'S from a thousand sources. They have come from readers in every part of the land, from bankers and business men, from toilers in the shop and workers in the factory.

One of these, in Chicago, writes that he looks forward to the time when LESLIE'S will go into 2,000,000 homes to preach its gospel of prosperity. Another, writing from North Dakota, says that it is a satisfaction to find a publication with courage to defy the muck-raker, the false reformer and the bogus uplifter. A substantial manufacturer in the Hudson valley of New York writes to say that LESLIE'S editorials on prosperity "are hitting the nail on the head." Still another, who has earned a world-wide reputation as the builder up of the largest and most successful enterprise of its character in the country, writes from Dayton, O., a word of encouragement in our crusade against the demagogues and trust-busters. The head of one of the greatest automobile industries and one of the most successful in the country writes in a similar strain from Detroit.

Is it a wonder that we feel encouraged and in a thankful mood? It is sufficient to say that the joy of thanksgiving is multiplied by these words of commendation. They are all the more appreciated because they were unsought and unexpected.

The High Living Catechism.

WHAT makes the cost of high living?

Answer: The cost of production.

What makes the cost of production?

Answer: The cost of materials and labor—mostly labor.

What makes the higher cost of living?

Answer: The higher cost of production.

What makes the higher cost of production?

The higher cost of materials and labor.

Is the Sherman anti-trust law reducing or increasing the cost of production?

Increasing it.

How?

By taking a great corporation, efficiently organized and administered, and compelling it to divide up into a number of separate corporations and thus increasing the expense in the very places where it had been economized.

This is like having several heads to a family, so that each child should have a separate guardian. It is like a man who, owning several houses, instead of having an agent for all, has one for each house.

The court has just dissolved the Standard Oil Company into thirty-odd companies, at an added expense for operation of from ten to twenty per cent. It has dissolved the American Tobacco Company into a number of small companies and also struck a blow at the economy of its administration. Now the government is after the Steel Corporation with a sharp stick and proposes to bust that into a couple of hundred fragments, and we are told officially from Washington that all the combinations, great and small, which have been built up by years of skillful and economical administrations, are to be busted.

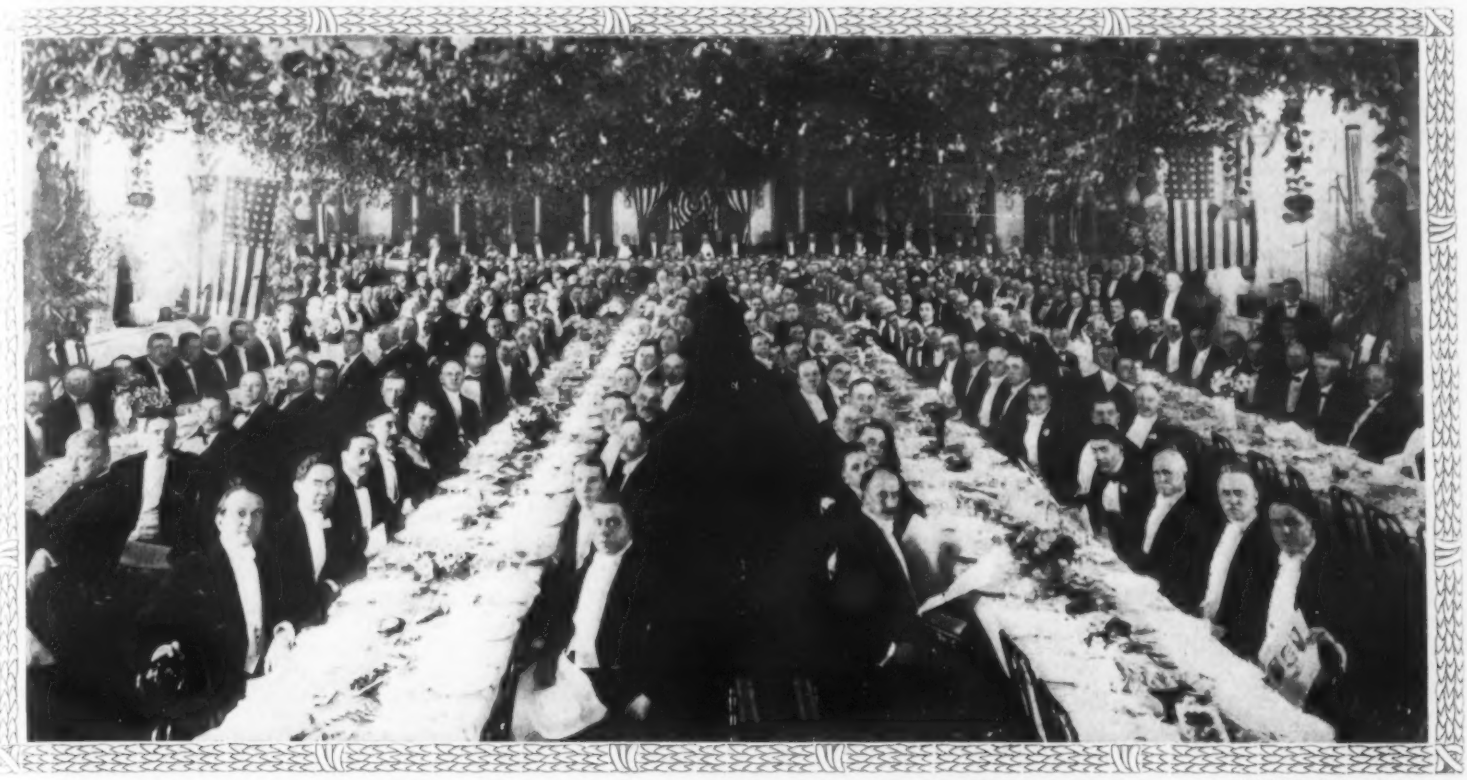
Another question: If the cost of production is increased, who pays the bill?

Answer: The consumer.

If the consumer objects to the increased cost of production, what can the corporation do?

Nothing, except to reduce wages and thus reduce the cost of production.

Hasn't the trust-busting, railroad-smashing nonsense gone far enough? Isn't it about time



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JOURNALISTS DINE THE REPORTER WHO ROSE TO BE PRESIDENT.

Dinner of the Louisville (Ky.) Press Club in honor of President Taft, once a newspaper worker, on his recent visit to Kentucky. Major Archie Butt, the President's aid, formerly a Louisville newspaper man, shared the honors of the occasion with his Chief. Colonel Henry Waterson, Editor of the "Courier Journal," was the principal speaker at the dinner and he said nice things of both the President and Major Butt. It was one of the most delightful occasions of the President's late long trip.

that the people understand this matter and set their faces against any administration or any party that continues to advocate the destruction of American prosperity?

Why Give Thanks?

LET US give thanks. So say the President of the United States and the Governors of the several States. "It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord." So sang the Hebrew bard nearly three thousand years ago. The world has never reversed nor contradicted the poet, but responds the more heartily year after year.

The giving of thanks is one of the signs of normality. The thankless man is abnormal. Ingratitude, which has no sense of dependence, of obligation, of reciprocity, is like an arid desert, absorbing all and returning nothing but a rapacious glare. The life that never responds, to which there comes no season of growing grass and bursting flowers and singing birds, is a little hell of selfishness, isolated, out of harmony with the great reciprocating universe with which it should be vitally associated. The spirit of thanksgiving has wings. It soars and sings, and from each loftier height attained pours out its grateful joy.

It is a good thing to give thanks, for it lifts us toward the divine ideal. Let us give thanks for the fruit of the field, for treasure from the mine, for the tribute of forest and sea, for agricultural and commercial prosperity. But let us not stop here. Be thankful for the tender friendships of life, for the Christ-like influences more and more in evidence, for the growth of brotherliness, for the spirit of arbitration between men and nations, for the longing after universal peace, for the vehement protest against intemperance and social impurity and business dishonesties and political corruption, for the growing sense of the imminence of God in the affairs of life, for the brighter shining of the light which enables us to see more clearly our relations both to God and man, for the inspiration to "do justly, love mercy and walk humbly with God," with which the atmosphere we breathe seems to be charged.

For these things and for the hope of a never-ending life, let all the people thank God at this time.

"Wind-jammers!"

A REMARKABLE "Appeal for Fairness" was made before the Traffic Club at Pittsburgh recently, by George W. Simmons, vice-president of the Simmons Hardware Company, of St. Louis. It was received with heartiest approval by four hundred guests at one of the most notable banquets ever held in our great industrial center.

Mr. Simmons urged the business men of this country to rally and demand a "fair chance and a square deal for business." He said we have over fifteen million persons engaged in trade and manufacture in the United States and less than fifty business men in Congress. The latter is dominated by two hundred and twelve lawyers. Mr. Simmons concurred with the ideas recently expressed by that great captain of industry of the Northwest, James J. Hill, that the people as a whole have very little confidence in the commercial attitude of Congress and its ability to remedy conditions which are depressing business.

"Why," asked Mr. Simmons, "should we not have a business management at Washington, with a business man to run it? Let it be understood that what we want is work for the laboring man and full time for our factories, and that this can be brought about only by fair treatment of our business interests, particularly the railroads."

Mr. Simmons paid his respects to "the political wind-jammer, who cries out with dramatic eloquence that because a man is rich he must be dishonest, and because a corporation is successful it must be crooked, and because it is doing a big business it must be a trust, throttling the small competitor and grinding him to powder under its remorseless feet."

We wish we had room to print in full this remarkably intelligent and instructive address. Every business man and every workingman should read it. It has been printed in pamphlet form. Our readers who desire a copy should write to the Traffic Club, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for it. The more widely it is circulated, the greater its educational influence. The country needs it.

The Plain Truth.

YOU! Be thankful for the joy of living. And remember that "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

THE VULTURE! Has the vulture taken the place of the dove? The frightful stories of the massacres on both sides in the Chinese rebellion and of the murderous reprisals in the war of Italy against the Arabs are blood curdling. It seems incredible that in the twentieth century such cruelties could be practiced. Have the nations of the earth no protest to make when authentic news dispatches report that the invading Manchu soldiers in Nanking "ruthlessly massacred men, women and children by the thousand, beheading immediately every man found queueless." If no other nation will interfere, let the United States cry out for humanity's sake against such a fierce revival of the worst barbarities of the darkest centuries.

NO GOOD! Washington correspondents and newspaper offices throughout the country are being fairly smothered with literature favoring the nomination of Woodrow Wilson. The publicity campaign must be costing thousands of dollars a week. A veteran statesman at the national capital said that in all his long experience he could not recall anything to equal its scope. The matter is mimeographed and comes in envelopes marked "Room 1607, 42 Broadway, New York." One prominent correspondent at Washington received five envelopes in a single day, each bulging with press clippings boosting Wilson. The sweeping Republican victory in New Jersey settled Governor Wilson's case. His excited friends might better save their money. He is not now in the presidential race.

DOGS! Rabies has been stamped out in England, Germany and Denmark, and it is a disgrace that the United States lags so far behind. In the city of New York, for the eight months ending September 1st, the examination by the department of health of animals killed showed six rabid cats and 192 rabid dogs. The net result of this was seven fatal cases of human rabies. What we need to meet a deplorable situation of this sort is an ordinance, rigidly enforced, requiring that dogs at large be either muzzled or leashed. And this should be supplemented, as the department of health suggests, by an educational campaign in regard to the care and observation of dogs by their owners. In addition to the danger from rabies, there were 2,462 persons bitten in New York during the same period of eight months.

A HINT! Is it a tribute to women that the bargain counters of the big shops are only open to them? Why are men neglected? Are women the only shoppers? A subscriber writes us a vigorous protest because his wife insists on taking him on her shopping tours and making him "stand around" while she visits the various departments and spends his money freely. "Why," writes our subscriber, "can't the department stores furnish a convenient smoking and lounging room for gentlemen, where they can while away the time while the wives do their shopping? Everything is furnished for the comfort and convenience of the ladies, but we who pay the bills and who care nothing for shopping have shopping forced upon us whether we like it or not. A good many more of us would accompany our wives on shopping trips if the department stores would only give us a lounging place with LESLIE'S to read and a chance to smoke." All of which is respectfully referred to the managers of the department stores in our various great cities, whose enterprise and energy have made them famous, but who are not above considering suggestions from the humblest American citizen, male or female.

HOPE! The hope of prosperity is in the repeal of the Sherman anti-trust law or its reasonable interpretation. The approval by the United States Circuit Court of the American Tobacco Company's plans is helpful, more so because the court showed a desire to reconstruct rather than to disintegrate. The absurd demand of Attorney-General Wickersham that the company's affairs should be held up for five years was given short shrift. The action of the court is, therefore, reassuring, but it does not end the business uncertainty. This will not be ended until the Sherman law be repealed or until some court shall set forth precisely what the corporations can do and what they cannot do. Prosperity is groping in darkness, and, as George W. Perkins observed in his sensible remarks at the dinner of the Academy of Political Science, "It is groping about, seeking more light and less noise." When business men ask the government what they can do under the law, they are told to go ahead and that they will be called to account if they do wrong. They turn to their lawyers for advice and follow it, with an assurance that they have obeyed the law, only to find that they are suddenly charged with disobeying it. Under such conditions, what hope is there for prosperity? President Taft has asked, "What bad corporation will the Sherman law not reach?" We ask in turn, "What good corporation does it not threaten?"

Things of Interest Which Happened Lately



BARTH

FIERCE AND SPECTACULAR OIL FIRE.

Firemen fighting a big blaze in the Standard Oil Company's tanks at Bayonne, N. J. The fire burned for 45 hours. Twenty tanks containing 1,000,000 barrels of oil were destroyed with a loss of $200,000. The entire plant of 250 tanks was threatened for a time.



GIBBONS

A SOURCE OF PROSPERITY IN OKLAHOMA.

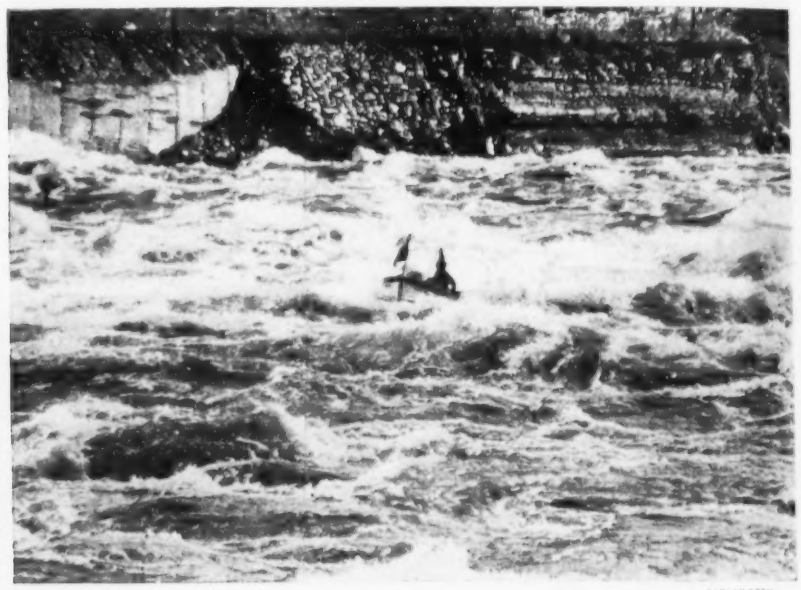
Shooting an oil well near Tulsa, in the great oil fields of the State. Nearly 700 new oil and gas wells are drilled monthly, and 51,000,000 barrels of oil produced yearly.



FOSTER

COMMEMORATING A FAMOUS FIGHT.

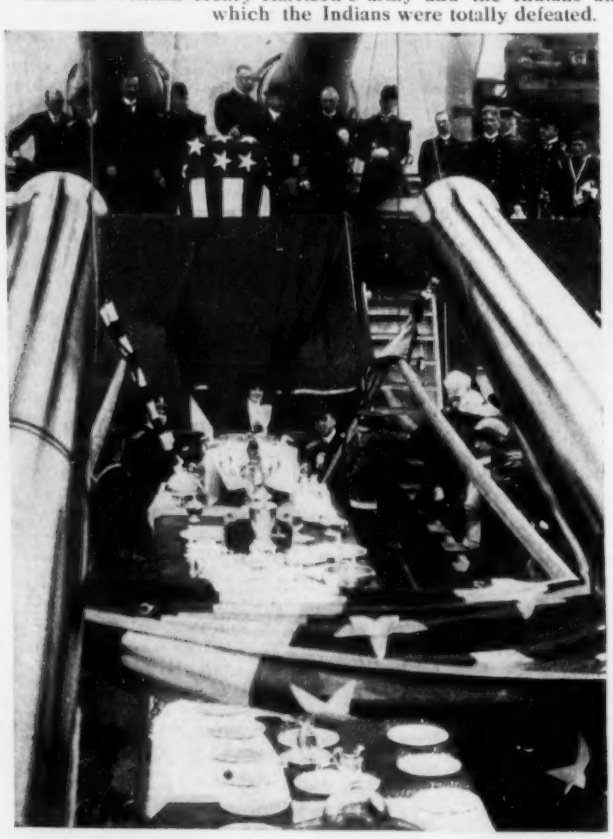
Sham battle near Lafayette, Ind., representing the conflict between the General William Henry Harrison's army and the Indians under Tecumseh, in which the Indians were totally defeated.



FARNSWORTH

A DARING NAVIGATOR'S PERILOUS TRIP.

Captain Klaus Larsen sailing in his fifteen-foot motor boat "Niagara" through the Whirlpool Rapids in the Niagara River, just below the falls. This is one of the most dangerous voyages a man could undertake.



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SPLENDID GIFT TO A GREAT WARSHIP

Costly silver set presented to the battleship "Utah" by citizens of the State of Utah. The set was placed on a table on the afterdeck and is seen between two of the great guns. It carries a picture of Brigham Young's statue. It was unveiled by Miss Hazel Tout (standing at the head of the table). Governor Spry and Senator Smoot of Utah and Captain Benson of the "Utah" are shown overlooking the scene from the bridge.



B. ASCHARD

TRAIN-WRECKERS' FOUL WORK IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Destruction of a passenger train at Swansea, caused by miscreants turning a switch at a siding. One man was killed and several were hurt.



INTERNATIONAL PRESS PHOTO CO

THE CHAMPION YOUNG FARMER

Jerry Moore of South Carolina, member of the Boys' Corn Club, who grew the record crop of 228 bushels to the acre. He is one of four lads (from different states) who under government supervision grew phenomenal crops and received valuable prizes. The boys went to Washington and met the President.



AMERICAN PRESS A...

FIRST ALL-WOMEN JURY IN AMERICA

Twelve ladies who sat in the jury box at the trial of A. A. King, an editor, at Watts, Cal., accused of printing improper and illegal matter in his paper. The jury proved very efficient and acquitted the defendant after careful deliberation. Mr. King, who had been an "Anti," immediately announced his conversion to woman suffrage.

Horrors of War in Captured Tripoli

Orroi di Guerra in Tripoli Conquistata



ON THE VERY VERGE OF DOOM.
Italian soldiers preparing to shoot two Arab prisoners.

'ALL' ORLO DELLA TOMBA.
Soldati Italiani preparandosi a fucilare due prigionieri arabi.



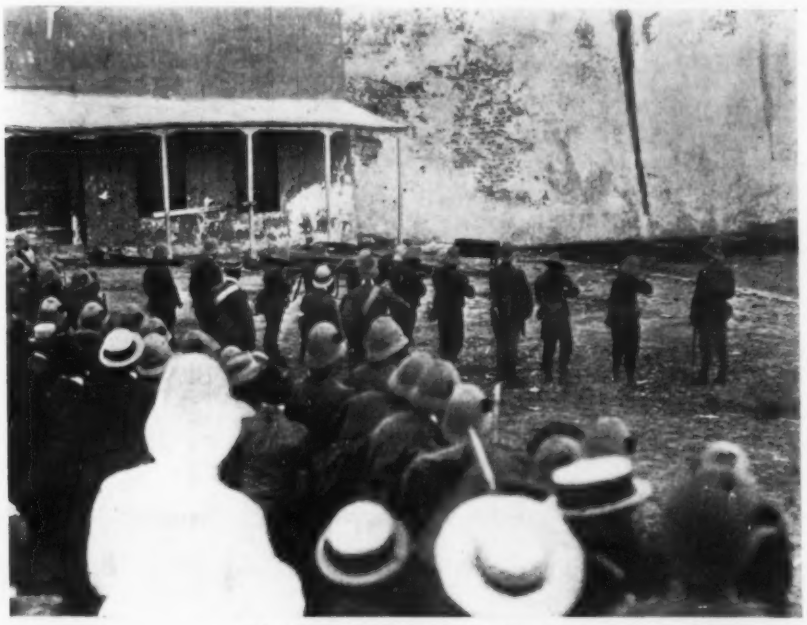
VICTIMS OF ITALIAN VENGEANCE.
The two Arabs lying dead after being shot by their captors.

VITTIME DI VENDETTA ITALIANA.
I due Arabi dittesi morti dopo esser stati fucilati dai loro conquistatori.



TREACHEROUS SERVANT HALED TO COURT-MARTIAL.
This native (in white) who was in the employ of the German Consul, had run out into the street and stabbed to death a wounded Italian who was being carried past.

UN SERVO TRADITORE TRADOTTO ALLA CORTE MARZIALE.
Quest, indigeno, (vestito in bianco) che era un impiegato del Console tedesco era corso nella strada ove pugnalò a morte un Italiano ferito che si portava passando lacasa.



TREACHERY'S BLOODY PUNISHMENT.
Execution of the German Consul's native servant immediately after sentence by court-martial. His body attired in white, lies in the background.

PUNIZIONE SANGUINOSA DEL TRADIMENTO.
Esecuzione del servo indigeno del Console tedesco immediatamente dopo la sentenza della Corte Marziale. Il suo corpo, vestito di bianco, giace nel fondo della fotografia.



HANDS UP AND MARCHING ON TO DEATH.
Arab prisoners caught with arms in their possession, or suspected of complicity in attacks on the invaders, escorted to the execution grounds by Italian soldiers.

ALZATELE MANI E MARCIANDO ALLA MORTE.
Prigionieri arabi presi con arme in possesso o sospetti di complicita negli attacchi contro gli invasori, portati dai soldati italiani al luogo dell' esecuzione.



PHOTOS BROWN BROS.

AN ALMOST INCREDIBLE HORROR.
Arab women and children taken by King Emanuel's troops to the outskirts of the city of Tripoli, where an American war correspondent asserts, the prisoners were put to death.

ATROCITA QUASI INCREDIBILE.
Donne e bambini arabi condotti dalle truppe del Re Vittorio Emanuele nei sobborghi della citta di Tripoli, dove, come lo asserisce un corrispondente di guerra Americano, i prigionieri furono giustiziati.

The capture of the city of Tripoli by the Italians was followed by fierce attacks from the Turks and natives outside the town upon the Italian forces stationed in their trenches. Supposedly peaceful Arabs in the city, also fired, from the rear, upon the Italian soldiers. This infuriated the latter and they wreaked terrible revenge on the natives for their acts of treachery. Not only did they kill every Arab whom they found with arms on his person, but it is charged, they also slew thousands of unarmed men, women and children. The victims of this butchery are said to have totaled four thousand. Correspondents of American and other newspapers, horrified by the bloody scenes they witnessed, withdrew from Tripoli. Other correspondents and the Italian authorities justified the slaughter as being, though most deplorable, a military necessity.

La presa della citta di Tripoli dagli italiani fu seguita da attachi furiosi da parte dei Turchi ed indigeni fuori della citta sulle forze italiane, stazionate nelle loro trincee. Degli arabi supposti pacifici che erano nella citta aprirono il fuoco alle spalle dei soldati italiani. Cio infurio questi ultimi, che presero vendetta terribile sugli indigeni pei loro atti di tradiment. Non solamente uccisero ogni Arabo che trovarono in possesso di arme, ma si dice, che trucidarno delle migliaia di uomini inermi, donne e bambini. Le vittime di questo macello si fanno ascendere a 4,000. I corrispondenti dei giornali americani ed altri, inorriditi dalle scene sanguinosi da loro vedute, si ritirarono da Tripoli. Altri corrispondenti e le autorita italiane giustificarono questo macello, benche deplorabile, come una necessita militare.

In the Wide World of the Sportsman



A WONDERFUL RUN WHICH WON A GAME.

White, left end of the Princeton football team, racing 85 yards to a touchdown with Harvard's eleven and his own team behind him. It was the first meeting between representatives of the two institutions in fifteen years and Princeton won by a score of 8 to 6. Twenty-five thousand spectators saw the game.



INDIAN GIRLS CHEERING FOOTBALL BRAVES.

Enthusiastic champions of the Carlisle Indian School team urging them on to victory in their game with Pennsylvania. The Indians won by a score of 16 to 0. The Indian girls in the stands attracted almost as much attention as the players.



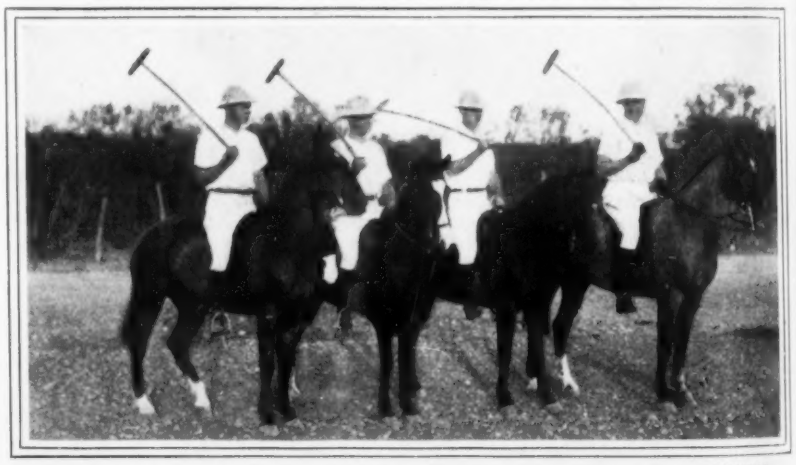
COLORADO COLLEGE AND WISCONSIN IN BATTLE.

An exciting moment in the game which Wisconsin won by a score of 26 to 0. It shows the start of a split formation play. A fake pass started interference in one direction and the man with the ball will go around the other end.



CHAMPION ARMY BALL PLAYERS.

Enlisted men of the Eleventh Cavalry returning to camp after winning the maneuver division pennant of 1911 at San Antonio, Texas. Teams from all the regiments in the South took part in the fight for the championship.



A CRACK POLO TEAM OF SOLDIERS.

Officers of the Eleventh Cavalry who won the Viele cup in a recent tournament at San Antonio, Texas. From left to right they are: Lieut. Eben Swift, Lieut. C. P. Chanler, Lieut. R. M. Kimball and Capt. G. T. Langhorne.



GIANT DIRIGIBLE ON A TRIAL FLIGHT.

Preparatory to his planned journey across the Atlantic Ocean, Melvin Vaniman took his airship "Akron" aloft above Atlantic City and made a trip which attracted much attention. A number of details connected with the perfecting of his machine compelled him to delay his departure on his proposed voyage.



AVIATORS ON THE WING SEE FOOTBALL GAME.

Oscar Brindly and James H. Hare in a biplane furnished a sensation during the Harvard-Princeton game by passing over the field during the progress of the contest. For the minute they divided attention with the contending teams. The great crowd cheered the aviators as well as the players.

Events of the Time in the Camera's Focus



A. HALE

LEADERS OF RELIGIOUS THOUGHT FROM FIVE CONTINENTS.

Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church who attended the semi-annual meeting at Oklahoma City, Okla.

Top row: E. H. Hughes, San Francisco; John L. Neulson, Omaha; W. P. Anderson, Chattanooga; W. B. Lewis, China; F. M. Bristol, Argentine; William A. Quayle, Oklahoma City; Robert McIntyre, St. Paul; T. B. Neeley, New Orleans. Second row: L. D. Wilson, Philadelphia; Charles A. Smith, Portland, Oregon; William A. Burt, Switzerland; F. J. Berry, Buffalo; I. B. Scott (colored) Africa. Third row: J. W. Hamilton, Boston; D. H. Moore, Cincinnati; E. Cranston, Washington, D. C.; H. W. Warren, Denver, Col.; J. W. Walden, Cincinnati; John Hartzell, Africa.



BURKE & ATWELL

CHICAGO'S MOST DENSELY SETTLED DISTRICT.

Birdseye view of one block—looking north from Chicago Avenue and Orleans Street—which furnishes homes to 3,000 persons.



GIBBONS

A MONUMENT TO PROSPERITY IN OKLAHOMA.

Ten-story concrete building at Tulsa, which was settled only a few years ago and where the first buildings were rude shacks.



FLOYD

BURNING THE HAMMER IN PUEBLO, COLO.

Thousands of persons gathered at a civic celebration to burn a huge hammer to denote the passing of the knocker. Before the burning the hammer was carried through the streets on a funeral car in the Labor Day parade.



SCHMIDT

CHILDREN OF THE POOR FEASTED.

Youngsters of the Children's Home, Cincinnati, enjoying a Hallowe'en dinner provided by generous business men. Two hundred little boys and girls were the happy guests.



DENNISTON & SULLIVAN

THE TERRIBLE FLOODS IN CHINA.

Wretched homes of the poor at Nanking inundated and made uninhabitable. Thousands were drowned and tens of thousands made homeless by the floods.



PURVIANCE

TRIUMPHAL ARCH OF COTTON.

Erected at Selma, Ala., at the opening of the meeting of the Alabama Good Roads Association. Forty-two bales were used.

How Baxter Earned a Thanksgiving Feast

By WILLIAM FERRIS

BAXTER did not have to work unless he wanted to; that was the conclusion the other draftsmen came to. He had worn no less than five different suits of clothes in the two months he had been in the engineering department, besides ties and outing shirts without number; he had taken rooms at the best hotel in the city, which must have cost him a great deal more than the salary he earned. It was also known that he had recently graduated from Harvard Tech and that his father was a wealthy mine owner.

There was no doubt at all, however, that Baxter was lazy; he would sit at his desk, his trousers hitched half way to his knees, gazing out of the window in a dreamy way, or spend an hour sharpening his drawing pen and adjusting his drafting tools, while the work on his desk waited. But one day, when he had been sent into the shop to take some measurements preparatory to laying out a drawing, and was found an hour later asleep under a tree outside the fence, he was called to the office and discharged. "I shall write to your father this afternoon," concluded Mr. Sanborn, the manager, after a lengthy talk on the value of time.

Baxter took the matter very composedly. He had intended to go home in a few days for the Thanksgiving holiday, anyhow. What did it matter, he asked himself, if he started back a little earlier than he had planned? To be sure, the circumstances of his return might somewhat annoy his father; but Baxter did not as yet look upon himself as in anywise disgraced by summary dismissal. He had not had sufficient experience of practical life to acquire the self-respect and pride of the devoted worker. He went to his desk and commenced to pack his belongings, but as it was nearly noon and it being Saturday and a half-holiday, he concluded to come in after dinner and do this. When he came back, the office was entirely vacant and very quiet; the long line of drawing tables were unoccupied, with rules and tee squares hanging from the sides. An unfinished drawing still lay on his desk, and he viewed it critically, with his hands in his pockets.

"Now, I was just beginning to get interested in that drawing," he said to himself, "and I flatter myself I did good work on it—if it did take time. How long ago was it? Three—four days— By George! it was a week ago I commenced that drawing, and those fellows would have done it in two days! I ought to be fired! Sanborn said I was consuming valuable time, and I guess he was right. But I think I did mighty good work on that drawing, just the same," he continued, viewing it from one side and then from another. "Hang it all! I would like to finish it now—I really would! What's the harm, anyway? I've got time, and I believe I will!" And with sudden energy he stripped himself of his coat, collar and tie and fell to work.

The steam-heated office was very warm, though he had the windows open. Baxter opened his shirt and slipped his suspenders from his shoulders, then he bent over his work until his trousers were twisted and out of shape and his hair was awry. It was, perhaps, the middle of the afternoon when he happened to raise his head and saw several gentlemen standing in the doorway; then he untwisted himself and rubbed his eyes, for he recognized them as officials of the company of which this plant was a branch, and it took him but a fraction of a minute to realize that they had come all the way from the home office in New York and there was no one in authority present to receive them.

The men looked surprised at the vacant room. "Where is Sanborn?" asked one of the number, a small, business-looking man.

"Mr. Sanborn is not in this afternoon," said Baxter, pulling himself together a little and advancing with his drawing pen in hand.

"That's singular! I wired him this morning. Are you the only man here?" eying Baxter in his undressed state and glancing sideways at the drawing.

"Yes, sir. I came in to--finish a little work. Is there anything I can do for you?"

"We came to discuss plans for the new steel plant."

Baxter caught his breath. The new steel plant! Why, the leading topic of the office ever since he had been there had been the crying need of the plant; if the directors could only be induced to appropriate the amount, it would make this plant the leading one in the combine. But it was doubtful, because the Lindner plant was bidding for it, too.

"Now, that is too bad! If I could reach Mr. Sanborn——"

"But our time is limited. Conroe, suppose you get out those papers and we will go over the matter now."

Baxter hastened to clear off a table and bring some chairs.

"Now, Mr.-- What is your name?"

"Baxter."

"Well, Mr. Baxter, if you can assist us for a few minutes."

"Very glad to," said Baxter, with alacrity.

"We want a map of these works."

Baxter hurriedly fished one from a cabinet of tracings.

"Just the thing! Gentlemen, you see the lay of the ground. I believe Sanborn suggests a location adjacent to these tracks."

The others adjusted their glasses and bent over the tracing. One of them placed a finger over the spot and turned to Baxter.

"Can you tell me, young man, the exact area of this plot of ground?"

Baxter had seen the dimensions and referred to it.

"Now, Mr. Baxter, we would like to know the exact situation in reference to the needs of a steel plant at this works."

Baxter did not know any more about a steel plant than a schoolboy—in fact, he was just from tech; but, suddenly realizing that the question of a steel plant at this works depended somewhat upon him, he resolved to do his best.

"I think I can state some of the conditions," he said, scraping together all he could remember. "The plant is crippled for want of additional foundry facilities. The output capacity is greater in every other department; the deficiency is in the foundry. We are nearer the coal and ore fields than the Lindner plant, and our facilities for handling material after it reaches here are better than theirs. Let me show you the plan as we have worked it out."

"Certainly. That is just what we are after."

Then Baxter proceeded to give them sketches and figures of what he had heard so much about; he did more—he warmed up on the subject and became earnest, even eloquent, until the men nodded their heads; and Baxter, encouraged and feeling that he was making an impression, forgot himself in his enthusiasm and set forth the advantages of this plant over the rival plant, and did it so well that the men became interested and forgot the time, until one of them happened to look at his watch.

"Our time is quite up, Mr. Baxter, and we must say we are very favorably impressed. We are glad you happened to be in. Work crowding you some?"

"Well, rather, this afternoon," said Baxter, coming to himself somewhat.

"Well, that is a good thing. Sanborn is agreeable to work for, isn't he?"

"Best man I ever worked under," said Baxter, who had never worked for any one before.

"Glad to hear it. Hope we will see you again, Mr. Baxter," and they were gone.

Then Baxter remembered that he had been discharged some hours before and looked ruefully at the vacant office. "I suppose I ought to be fired, though," he said, with a lonesome feeling, as he picked up his belongings, shoving them into one pocket and then into another.

He was thus engaged when an apparition appeared in the doorway. She was a plump, pretty little person, with a dignified self-possession, bowing slightly as she entered.

"How do you do? Just got through with your work? So have I."

"Oh, you had to work this afternoon, too?" said Baxter, wondering who she was and where she came from.

"Yes, I came in to finish some work; it took me longer than I supposed it would," she said, seating herself deliberately at Mr. Sanborn's desk.

"Then you work around here somewhere, do you?"

"In the sales department, next room; I am a stenographer," she answered, proceeding to sharpen some lead pencils, of which she had three or four.

"Oh!" said Baxter, who had never been in any of the other offices of the plant. He reached for his knife and was about to offer his services when he noticed that she was quite competent herself, tapering the points with a skill and precision so different from his own irregular whittling that he concluded not to.

"I heard you were—fired this morning," she continued.

"So you heard that, did you?"

"Yes, we heard it in the other room. You don't have to work unless you want to, do you?"

"Well, I never had that question put to me in just that way before," said Baxter, wishing she would raise her head so he could see her eyes.

"But you ought to learn some business. I don't really have to work either, but I do, and mean to learn all about this business."

"That's a big undertaking, isn't it? It seems to me it would take a long time."

"Yes, to learn it thoroughly. Mr. Sanborn commenced when he was a boy; he was an apprentice in the shop. What are you going to do now?"

"Haven't just decided; probably the first thing will be an explanation to my father."

"You have been quite industrious this afternoon, though."

"Rather! I was interrupted somewhat."

"But you ought to have credit for it; no one would know anything about it."

"Oh, that drawing? Well, I got interested at the last minute, you see."

"I did not mean that exactly. You persuaded the directors to give us a new steel plant. I heard you from the other room, and I telephoned to Mr. Sanborn. You see, he is my father—and he is coming in now," she said quickly, as she disappeared through the doorway.

Mr. Sanborn came in quite out of breath and with a curious look in his face.

"Baxter, you are a surprise!"

"It seems to have been a day of them for me, though."

"But you landed it!"

"The steel plant?"

"Yes. Beatrice 'phoned me and I caught those fellows at the depot. I would like to inquire how you did it."

"I guess I got interested," said Baxter, after a moment's thought.

"Well, Baxter, I am of the opinion that you are too much interested in the cause to be discharged. Don't you suppose you could interest yourself a little in the economy of time during ordinary working hours?"

"I believe I should like to try."

"Well, continue to use this desk and we will lay out the steel plant drawings Monday morning—first thing Monday morning, Baxter."

A half hour later Baxter closed the door. The other offices were deserted and quiet; the tall regulator ticked loudly; the watchman was making his rounds. Baxter paused a moment at the entrance to the sales department, looked about the empty room and said softly, "Now, I wonder where Beatrice went."

It should be recorded that he did not go home to explain things to his father or to eat his Thanksgiving dinner. He partook of his holiday feast seated beside Beatrice at the hospitable board of the manager of the works, where Baxter was now an efficient worker.

Thanksgiving Day.

FROM every open kitchen door
A whiff of fragrance flies,
The aroma appetizing
Of tarts and pumpkin pies.
Above the homestead's shingle roof
The sunset fades away,
And fair and frosty falls the eve
Before Thanksgiving Day.

The children, and their children too,
By auto, car and train,
A happy, laughing, loving crowd,
Come trooping home again,
To wander in the woods and fields
Where once they used to stray,
And with the old folks on the farm
To keep Thanksgiving Day.

Within the shadow of the barn
The fattest of the flock,
By lantern-light is made to do
Obeisance to the block,
And baby fingers, pink and small,
Will with his drumsticks play
A merry measure at the feast
Upon Thanksgiving Day.

In honor of the noble bird
That shares the eagle's fame,
Bring out the finest table-cloths
The linen-chest can claim,
The best of silver and of glass
In glittering array,
And grandma's rosebud china too,
Upon Thanksgiving Day.

Lo! from the Pilgrims' barren rock
Surrounded with the snow,
The swiftly passing years have seen
A land of plenty grow;
'Tis founded on the loyal love
That brings from far away
The nation's sons and daughters home
To keep Thanksgiving Day.

MINNA IRVING.

A Boom in Shipbuilding.

SHIPS! One hundred new ships for the American merchant marine is the biggest boom our shipping has had for many a day. Contracts have already been let for fifty steamships and orders for about fifty more are in sight. The largest single order is for fifteen big passenger steamships for the newly organized Atlantic and Pacific Transportation Company, of which Bernard N. Baker, of Baltimore, is president. Shipbuilders will be kept busy for the next two years. So great is the rush that the government is said to face a serious situation in placing contracts for the building of new war vessels. This activity is not confined to seagoing vessels, but the same conditions are said to exist on the Lakes. "The pessimists say that we have no American shipping," says President H. L. Aldrich, of the *International Marine Engineering*, "when the fact is we have 7,508,082, tons or 678,586 tons more than the combined merchant fleets of Germany, France and Norway." But we ought to lead the world. Much of our commerce is carried in foreign bottoms. The building of one hundred new American ships shows we are waking up to the importance of winning complete supremacy for our merchant marine.

What the Railroads Are Doing to Make the Farmer Prosperous

By PROFESSOR H. M. COTTRELL, Agricultural Commissioner of the Rock Island Lines



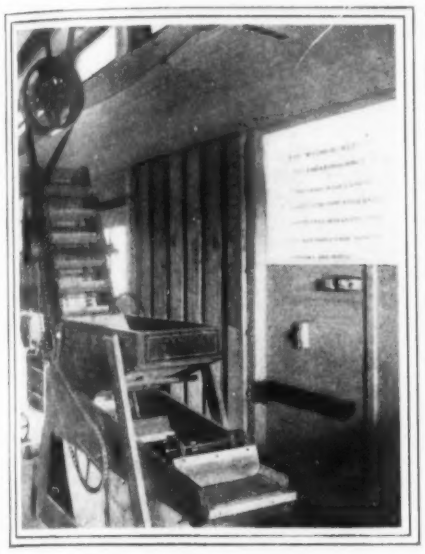
PROMOTERS OF BETTER AGRICULTURE.
Expert teachers and Rock Island Railroad men who bear the gospel of improved farming to tens of thousands of rural dwellers.



H. M. COTTRELL,
The Rock Island Railroad System's Agricultural Commissioner.



THE "TRAVELLING COLLEGE" IN TOWN.
Cars of the Rock Island "Wheat Special" train crowded at Belleville, Kan., and an overflow meeting held in the open air.



HOW THE FARMERS ARE SHOWN.
Machinery for freeing seed wheat from smut exhibited on the Kansas Wheat Special.



GRAPHIC DISPLAY OF RESULTS.
Interior of exhibit car of the Kansas Wheat Special, showing varieties of wheat and methods of seedbed preparation.



PHOTOS COURTESY ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD PASSENGER DEPARTMENT
THE BEST DRY-LAND PLANT.
Milo, the sure-crop plant whose cultivation revolutionized farming in the arid regions.

THE RAILROADS, like the public in general, look to the farmer for prosperity, and he has become their special object of consideration. Years ago their interest in the "homeseeker" ceased when he had satisfactorily "located" in some new farming district tributary to the line. Under the new regime he is not only supplied with reliable information as to where he can find a profitable farm and good home, but after he has been "located" his relations with the railroad company grow in intimacy and importance, and he becomes one of the "producers" and "shippers" whose success is of vital interest to the management.

Newly created traffic is the one source of "one hundred per cent." benefit to the transportation interests, and agriculture is the foundation stone. Successful farmers who increase their yields not only have more to sell, but, with increased prosperity, buy more. They develop a disposition to travel to a surprising extent. It's this new business the railroads are after, and the liberal and unselfish way some of them have gone about it is worthy of praise. Not only has there been a decided change in the attitude of the railroad company toward the farmer, but in that of the farmer toward the railroad company. A plan of mutual help and understanding is being established, through which the corporation makes available to the farmer without cost such information as he needs to increase his happiness and prosperity.

Several of the large railroad systems have in recent years established agricultural departments, which are being developed so that in one or two instances they outdo in effectiveness, as far as benefit is concerned, some of the agricultural colleges. The railroads provide traveling colleges, manned for the most part by professors from the agricultural colleges, which carry the gospel of better farming from station to station. One line has adopted the system of conducting agricultural trains, that make stops of an hour at each station, for the purpose of arousing interest in some particular topic, following this preliminary work with a single car, which makes a stay of a full day at each point, enabling the farmers to have heart-to-heart talks with the experts, putting pertinent questions and receiving advice regarding the knotty problems which confront them in their work.

The railroads bring to the farmer the results of scientific investigation by experts at the experiment stations conducted by the various States and the Federal Department of Agriculture. The farmer has learned that these experts are not alone versed in "book farming," but that many of them are practical farmers as well, and that he can learn from them, as they, the experts, often can learn from him.

It requires some courage on the part of railroad managers to authorize such large expenditures as this work involves without prospect of immediate tangible returns, but the ultimate results are manifold. It means not only the good-will of the farmer and the educational forces of a given locality in which the company has its activity, but, in the future, increased freight traffic by reason of larger yields, more prosperity for the towns along the line because the surrounding country is prosperous, and more immigration to such sections as are thus finding rapid development.

The modern idea of helping the farmer, which is becoming so important a phase of railway activity, is the outgrowth of the "seed corn" trains operated in Iowa with such splendid results some years ago. The plan having been suggested by an official of the Rock Island lines, it is but natural that its development should have been undertaken by that company along the broadest lines, and the work of its agricultural department, while differing in some ways from that of other railways, is indicative of the efforts now being made. The agricultural department operates under the personal supervision of John Sebastian, third vice-president, whose years of experience in Southwestern development, immigration and organization particularly qualify him. It is a combination of theory and practice, an enlargement of the agricultural extension idea which enlists the active cooperation of local business men and educational forces. The commissioner lives in his car, traveling constantly from point to point where help is most needed, keeping in close touch with the farmer and every allied interest.

A monthly publication which serves as a free bulletin of progress for the farmer is edited on the car, and a printing outfit maintained for the emergencies which constantly arise. The farmer is encouraged to submit his various problems, the agricultural colleges their discoveries, and an interchange is effected. Special trains are operated with particular reference to crying needs, and every phase is discussed by college professors and successful farmers. The educational scheme includes the women and children as well as the men, in the belief that when an entire household becomes inoculated with progressive farming doctrine, the thing is almost sure to "take." When a Rock Island lines' agricultural train is advertised, the schools and business houses in small towns close their doors during the hour, and men, women and children come to the station to get information which they have come to know will be of practical benefit to them and to the community.

One of the encouraging signs of the times was encountered in a recent tour of Arkansas. The State has been backward in agricultural development, but the "Diversified Farming Special" was run with the result that, during seven working days and including fifty stops, the doctrine of better farming reached a total of 18,018 persons. There was a similar experience in Louisiana. The railroads have contributed no little to the advancement of those two States, although credit for starting things along the right lines is usually given to the Boys' Corn Club Movement, in which the late Dr. S. A. Knapp, of the United States Department of Agriculture, built for himself a lasting memorial.

In Louisiana the average yield per acre of corn is twenty-one bushels. The Boys' Club, working on scientific lines, has an average for 1910 of sixty-one bushels; thirty boys averaged one hundred bushels per acre and over, and one boy hit the top at 158.8 bushels. The fathers of these six thousand boys are to-day bending every effort to bring that meager twenty-one up to somewhere near forty or fifty, which should be the average for the State. The railroads' share in the development of corn raising in these two States has been in bringing the organizers of these corn clubs into intimate touch with the boys.

In Louisiana Professor V. L. Roy, State organizer, and in Arkansas Professor H. S. Mobley, who bears the same title, have been able to accomplish double the ordinary amount of work in organization, by reason of the fact that the Rock Island lines first took them on its "special" campaign, and then placed at their disposal a passenger coach in the "Follow-up" plan, by means of which they could clinch the argument and get the boys started in corn raising. The boys are enthusiastic, and each member of these clubs agrees to cultivate, under the direction of the expert, one acre of corn. In some localities there are a hundred acres being cultivated by boys, and when the crop of 1911 is harvested, last year's great record will be distanced and the general average for adult farmers will have improved.

The Rock Island's plan of agricultural development included solution of the marketing problem. Along with the information as to how to handle the corn crop came the announcement that this and that market of the Southwest was clamoring for more hogs and that every porker fattened on Arkansas and Louisiana farms would be bought at good prices by

(Continued on page 584.)



English Origin of Thanksgiving Day

By MARY P. CLARKE

ANNUALLY, in the month of November, we Americans make a mental pilgrimage to the New England coast and renew a childhood acquaintance with the origin of our national Thanksgiving. There is something about a national festival which, even for the practical American mind, has some degree of fascination. To some people in these days Thanksgiving brings a happy home-coming, to some a day off from the store or office and a "company" dinner, to some a battle on the gridiron; but to all will come, through sermon or newspaper, a faint glimmering of the first American Thanksgiving. The story never grows old, and all will dally, for a few minutes at least, with details of the bleak winter, the life-saving harvest and the quaint and picturesque Puritan customs that attended that first celebration. Meanwhile, how many people know or, knowing, stop to think that the custom of observing a day of thanks is not peculiarly American? Thanksgiving Day is an English institution, adapted to conditions of the New World by the Pilgrim fathers.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries it was common for the King of England to proclaim a day of public thanks for any great national blessing. If the Duke of Marlborough, for example, gained a victory in war, or the English ambassador got the best of France in a treaty, or a plot against the King's life was discovered and frustrated, such a proclamation was issued. And in this proclamation the Duke of Marlborough was spoken of by name, or the sin of plotting against the King was duly bewailed and execrated, or blessings were addressed to heaven for the privilege of winning advantage over England's neighbors. Or the occasion for a celebration might be a natural blessing, "the late seasonable rains" or the "stay of the late fearful visitation of the plague." All these and many more were considered "good and sufficient" cause for a special day of thanks.

No one day was universally observed throughout the empire. Distances were too great and communication too slow, and the Englishman, unlike us, did not know a year ahead of time when his Thanksgiving Day would be. Therefore there were in reality three Thanksgiving Days. About a week after the proclamation was issued occurred a day of thanks in "London, Westminster and the parts adjacent," a locality otherwise designated as "within the lines of communication and weekly bills of mortality." A few days later the rest of England gave thanks, and still later this example was followed in all the colonies.

In London preparations were begun as soon as the day was appointed. The King chose a noted churchman to preach before him, and at the same time named a church at which the royal service should be held—most likely St. Paul's. A special form of prayer was arranged by the Archbishop of Canterbury and submitted to the King for approval before it went to press. A place in the church was prepared for the members of Parliament by the "surveyor of his Majesty's works." The secretary of state, sometimes in person, delivered to the House of Commons the King's invitation to attend the service, and the House passed a resolution of thanks, expressing its intention to be present at the "solemnity of the public thanksgiving."

On the day appointed, the King and Queen and all the nobility, with "great pomp," in all the splendor of official robes and hedged about by the traditions of centuries, went in solemn array to St. Paul's. The House of Commons met as usual in their legislative chamber and immediately adjourned. Then they, too, joined the procession. As one old record has it, "Mr. Speaker first (with the officers of the House attending him) and the several members in their coaches went from the House, through St. James's, and from thence along Pall Mall and the Strand and Fleet Street to St. Paul's Church." Each member had a place assigned him." "Mr. Speaker," we are told in one case, "sat in the middle of the south side of the choir, with the mace before him, and the clerk and sergeant sat on the steps below him." When properly arranged, the whole assemblage joined in the Te Deum and listened to the Thanksgiving sermon.

Meanwhile, a similar service was being held in every church or chapel in "London, Westminster and the parts adjacent." Every minister was required not only to preach a sermon, but also to read the proclamation and a "narrative" explaining the reason for it. And woe betide the luckless minister that refused to preach or, preaching, failed to uphold the government! To refuse to rejoice in the nation's good fortune was akin to treason. The preacher who failed was sure to be severely examined and was in danger of losing his living.

But the sermon was not all of Thanksgiving for the Englishman, any more than it is for the American. On some occasions Thanksgiving Day was a day of fasting, but it might be and often was a day of feasting, as it is with us. Sometimes a special banquet was prepared for Parliament. On one occasion, in Cromwell's time, the Council of State was invited, in the name of the city of London, "to dine at Grocers' Hall next Thursday, being the day of Thanksgiving for deliverance from the late insurrection."

To the feast which with us is the one symbol of Thanksgiving Day, the English often added other modes of merrymaking which we have relegated to some other holiday—as July 4th or the New Year. They commonly resorted to the ringing of bells, the firing of guns, bonfires and fireworks. Special fireworks were sometimes prepared expressly for this celebration by the board of ordnance. The Tower of London saluted with a triple discharge of cannon and other garrisons with a single one. It is not uncommon to find, in British documents, such entries as this: "Order to the Officers of Ordnance to deliver to the Master Gunner fifteen barrells of powder for solemnizing the day of Thanksgiving."

Even the charitable element in our American Thanksgiving was not lacking in England. We are accustomed to the public dinner for poor children or the basket of good things passed quietly in at the poor widow's door. But if you think this idea is either modern or American, listen: "April 8, 1644, Order of the Commons House. That there shall be a collection made on Tuesday, April 9, being a day appointed for public Thanksgiving . . . in all the parish churches and chapels in and about London . . . toward the relief of sick and wounded soldiers, . . . the money so collected to be paid into the Treasury of Tallow Chandlers' Hall, near Dowgate." Moreover, the ministers were admonished that they should persuade the people to contribute liberally to this "so pious, charitable and honorable a work."

Thanksgiving Day in seventeenth-century England was a forced holiday, and to do any work was against the law. As one man has it, they "dare not work for disobeying the Parliament." In the Commonwealth period workmen had to have special permission from the Council of State to ply their trades on that day.

A few days later the London celebration was repeated in miniature throughout the country—one discharge of cannon instead of three, less brilliant fireworks perhaps, no King or Queen or House of Lords or Commons, but in each community an assemblage of the local dignitaries and the people to sing praise and give thanks.

It was perhaps a month or two after this, and Thanksgiving in England was quite a thing of the past, when the colonies were called upon to fulfill the proclamation. A copy of it had been sent out to every colonial governor, and in many cases an address had been received in return, congratulating the King on his deliverance from death or rejoicing over success in war. The primitive meeting house now took the place of the cathedral, the simple stockade that of the tower. In place of the mace and symbols of office were carried, most likely, weapons of defense. In place of the lord and the knight walked the New England farmer, the citizen of Virginia, the planter of Barbadoes. The celebration was shared by the Puritan of New England, the Quaker of Pennsylvania, the Catholic of Maryland and the Churchman of Virginia.

No doubt these early celebrations resembled the local Puritan one which is heralded as the precursor of our American Thanksgiving. But it is worth while to remember that in origin they were no-American, but English; that they commemorated the blessings of the mother country, and that each was a faint and perhaps distorted representation of a pompous display in London.

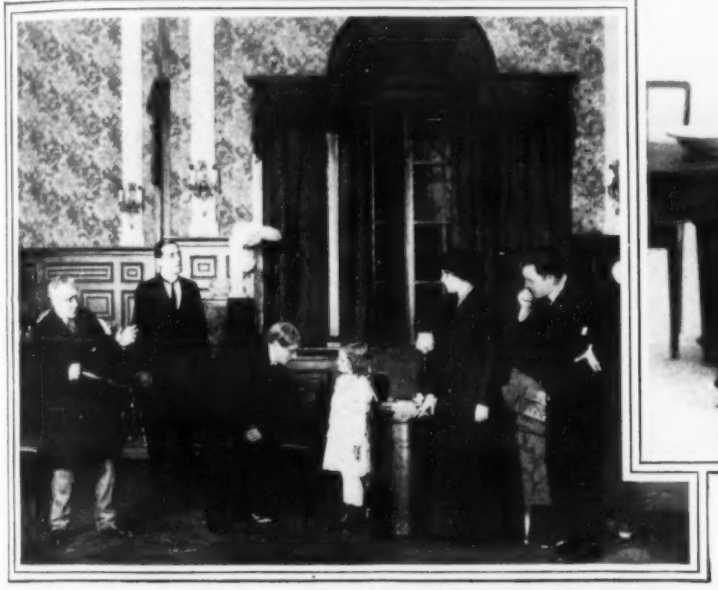
The Passers-by—An Uplifter Who Didn't Uplift



PETER'S AUNT AND FIANCEE VISIT HIS APARTMENTS. HE IS ANXIOUS TO BE RID OF THEM, AS HE EXPECTS MARGARET, THE MOTHER OF HIS BOY.



THE PASSER-BY, SAMUEL BURNS, A TRAMP CALLED IN FROM THE STREET BY THE YOUNG MILLIONAIRE, PETER WAVERTON.



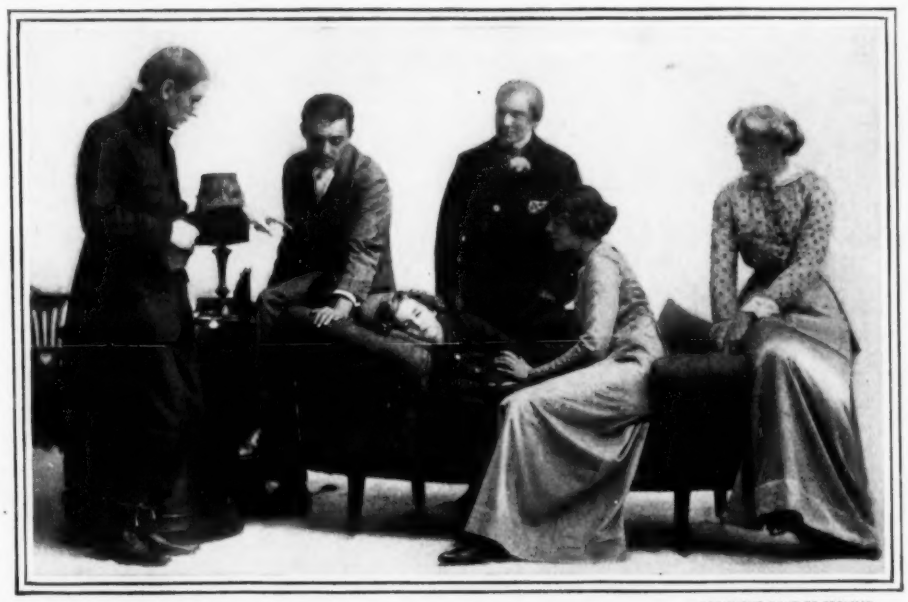
LITTLE PETER VISITS HIS FATHER AND TAKES AN INSTANTANEOUS LIKING TO SAMUEL BURNS.



WITH AN IMAGINARY WOUND IN HIS FOREHEAD, SAMUEL BURNS IS CODDLED BY MARGARET.



MARGARET AND PETER MAKE PLANS FOR A HAPPY FUTURE FOR THEMSELVES AND THEIR BOY.



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THE RETURN OF LITTLE PETER AFTER HIS RUNAWAY ESCAPADE WITH SAMUEL BURNS. BIG PETER'S FIANCEE, SIZING UP THE SITUATION, DECIDES TO RELEASE HER CLAIMS ON BIG PETER IN FAVOR OF MARGARET, WITH WHOM HE IS REALLY IN LOVE.

IN THIS age of too much uplifting, "The Passers-by" is a play of decided interest. It tells a story with a moral. The story is briefly this: The moral will speak for itself.

Peter Waverton is a rich bachelor in London. He lives his own life and enjoys it. Coming home a little earlier than usual one night, he finds his butler entertaining a cabman in the parlor. He peremptorily dismisses the butler for treating a cabman to good whiskey and cigars. *Waverton* angrily asks the butler why he was entertaining a strange cabman at a late hour. He learns that the butler, looking out of the window, took pity on the cabman in the cold and fog below, and invited him up into the light and warmth of the commodious apartment for a moment of refreshment.

Waverton is struck by the idea that he might find entertainment and profit by doing the same thing. So he bids the butler go down into the street, bring the cabman back, and also bring with him a tramp whom he observes among the passers-by. The tramp is *Samuel Burns*. He is unshaven, unkempt and half clothed. Of course the tramp is greatly surprised when suddenly called into the luxurious apartment to sit down for a warm supper and a smoke and a drink. But, instead of overflowing with gratitude for *Waverton*, the tramp intimates that his chosen life suits him best. *Waverton* insists on having *Burns* shaved and bathed and adding him to his household. *Burns* is unhappy. He resents direction or control.

There must be a love thread in every play, of course, and there is one in "The Passers-by." On a rough night the butler reports a woman seeking shelter from the storm by hiding in the doorway. *Waverton* has her brought up into his apartment. She is comely, tidy, self-supporting, and turns out to have been a former governess in *Waverton's* family and in whom he had taken a sentimental interest. Out of their intimacy, after she had fled from the household, a boy was born. *Waverton* wants to win back the friendship of the governess, but, like the tramp, she prefers her life of toil. *Waverton* then insists on seeing his boy, and the latter is reluctantly brought to the house. *Waverton* is completely possessed by the bright little chap and insists on seeing him often. The winsome lad almost becomes a part of the household. He "takes" to *Sammy Burns*, the tramp, now a clean-shaven and apparently well-conducted assistant to the butler. *Burns* gets the fever to go on the road again, to sleep under the hedges and to see the wild flowers. Innocently enough, he decides to take the little boy with him, that he may see the wide world, too. When the mother comes to take her boy back to her modest quarters, he is gone. The tramp is gone, too, and the gravest suspicions arise.

Of course the tramp is found, the boy is brought back safely, the governess yields to *Waverton's* entreaties and becomes his wife, and the world moves on happily. This lets *Burns* out to go back cheerfully to the life of a tramp, from which, as he asserts, he had been rudely and unnecessarily taken.

"The Passers-by" opened at the Criterion Theater, New York, in a four-act play by C. Haddon Chambers, and made a hit from the start.

As was said at the outset of this article, the moral of a play speaks for itself. The work of uplifting humanity cannot proceed successfully without the consent of those who are to be uplifted. This truth it is hard for many zealous and well-meaning philanthropists to realize, but they eventually become disillusioned and are forced to recognize it. The tramp in the play is typical of many instances in which the ignorant and degraded object to any attempt to uplift them. Either the method applied to them or the end in view itself is obnoxious to them. Few of the uplifters can understand the peculiar characters of those they undertake to better. Therefore they fall into errors of tactics and effort and fail deplorably in what they set out to do.

The elevation of the race, both in unit and in mass, has everywhere to be achieved against more or less opposition. The submerged multitudes do not respond readily to incitements to a higher life. They are suspicious of those who would do them good and resent endeavors to stir them to nobler living. This is true especially of adults, who are wedded to their old ways and find it difficult to change to any other. With children it is different. They may be easily influenced in their tender years, and, if given careful training and proper surroundings, they are almost certain to grow up into good men and women. So with the young rests the main hope of an ameliorated world.

Tact as the Secret of Success

By DR. O. S. MARDEN

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Dr. O. S. Marden, founder and editor of the "Success Magazine" has, for many years, occupied an enviable position in the world of authorship. He is known all over the world as the writer of optimistic and inspiring articles and books that have created enthusiasm for life and for work in the souls of millions of readers. All over the globe there live men and women who are indebted to him for a new outlook, aroused energies, fresh hope and unfailing courage in the struggles of existence. The article herewith printed is typical of Dr. Marden's attractive style and his stimulating philosophy.



DR. O. S. MARDEN.
Noted as the founder of "Success" and as an optimistic writer.

SOME one has said, "The secret of all success lies in being alive to what is going on around one, in adjusting one's self to one's surroundings, in being sympathetic and helpful, in knowing the wants of the time, in saying to one's fellows what they want to hear, what they need to hear at the right moment. . . . It is not enough to do the right thing; it must be done at the right time and place."

Tact is a combination of good temper, ready wit, quickness of perception and ability to take in the exigency of the occasion instantly. It is never offensive, but is a balm allaying suspicion, and soothing. It is appreciated. It is plausible without being dishonest, apparently consults the welfare of the second party and does not manifest any selfishness. It is never antagonistic, never opposes, never strokes the hair the wrong way and never irritates.

Tact, like a fine manner, eases the way, takes the jar out of the jolts, oils the bearings, opens doors barred to others, sits in the drawing-room when others must wait in the reception hall, gets into the private office when others are turned down. It admits you into exclusive circles, where wealth abounds, even though poor. It secures the position when merit is turned away. Tact is a great manager; it easily controls people, even when combined with small ability, where genius cannot get along.

With tact, one woman, even with mediocre ability, is able to be a leader in society and wield great influence over statesmen and brilliant men in all vocations, while another woman very much her superior in other intellectual endowments remains in obscurity and apparently without influence, because she lacks this exquisite quality.

I was once in a home where the wife used to perform what to me seemed almost a daily miracle. The husband would come to breakfast in the morning in a great rush, with his paper in his hand, cross, crabbed from his perplexing business and late hours at the club. He was a very nervous man, and everything seemed to irritate him in the morning. He was always late at breakfast, and if everything was not ready on the instant, piping hot, he would fly into a rage, which, but for the wife's marvelous tact, would have destroyed the peace and comfort of the family for the entire day. The servants stood in fear of their master, because they dreaded his tongue lashings, his hot temper.

The calm, serene, gentle wife, however, was usually equal to the emergency No matter where the trouble was, with marvelous tact and gentleness she would slip in and calm the storm. If the husband's coffee did not please him, she would immediately remove his cup, go to the kitchen and in a few minutes return with a fresh, deliciously creamed, piping hot cup, which would temporarily quiet her bear husband.

This man would throw food that did not suit him across the dining-room in his fits of anger, but the patient wife would make excuses that her husband's business was very trying and that he had not been well of late.

Sometimes he was so domineering that the servants threatened to leave immediately, but the wife in her tactful manner would smooth everything over. She always seemed to be equal to any emergency and usually managed to calm the storm, to pour the oil of gentleness and sweetness upon the troubled waters. She went about the home like a ray of sunshine, shedding light, warmth and beauty everywhere.

Many a patient has lost his life for the lack of tact of physician or relatives. A patient ought to be benefited by a visit from a physician, even without medicine. A physician ought to be so cheerful, buoyant, exuberant with life that his very presence would cheer the patient, give hope and encouragement. A gloomy, sad-faced, moody, tactless physician is a poor health restorer. Only those who are happy and cheerful should administer to the unfortunate sick. The personality of the physician has a great deal to do with his success and with the chances of his patients.

Some physicians are so conscientious—and so tactless—that they think they must tell patients the whole truth when they believe they cannot recover, instead of giving them the benefit of the doubt, for every physician knows that nearly always there is a doubt which way the case will turn. Cheerful encouragement has saved many a life by helping it to pass a crisis favorably, when the actual truth might have killed the patient or reduced his rallying powers to the danger-point. In all the affairs of life, cruel bluntness in stating brutal facts has caused untold misery and broken many friendships.

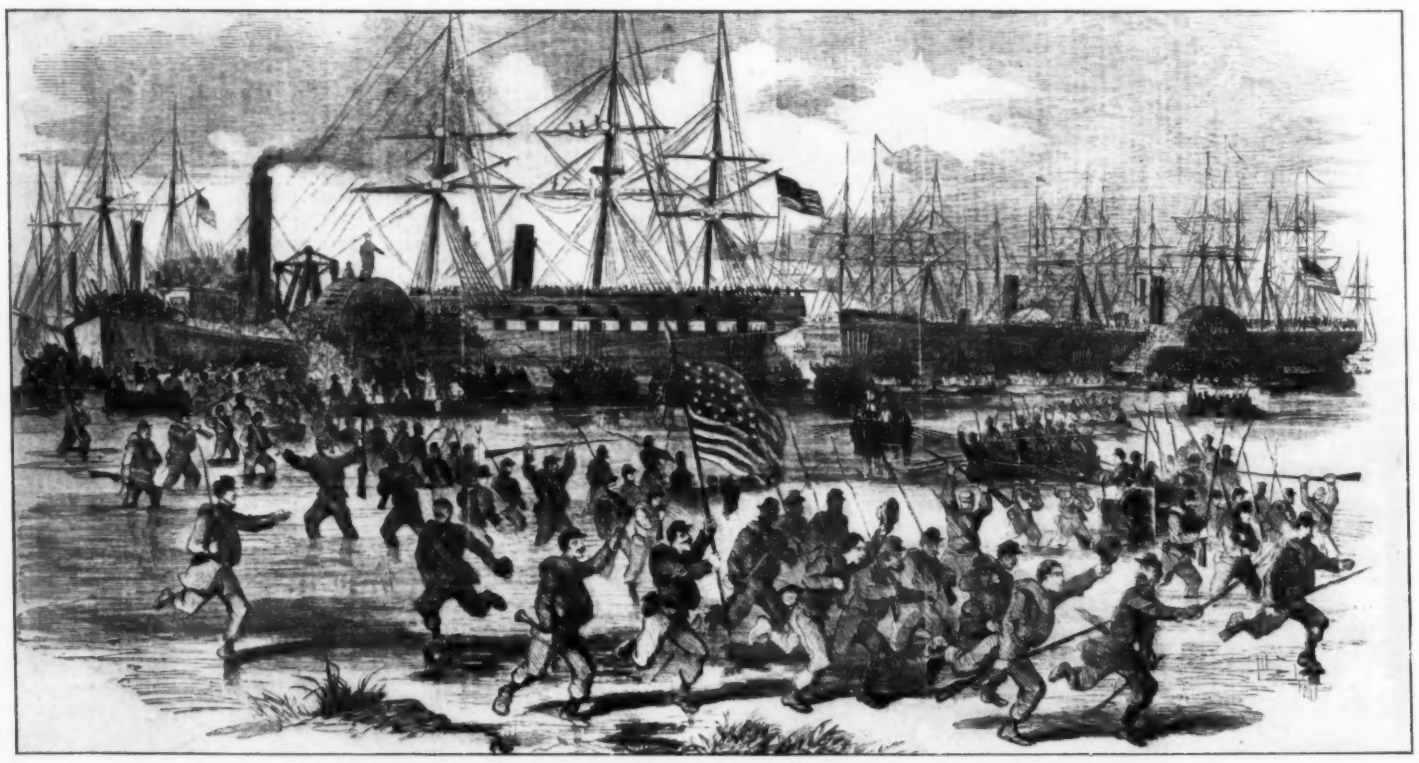
Napoleon actually terrified ladies by his coarse brutality, his selfishness in conversation. He once said to one of the most beautiful, courtly women of his time, Madam Reynault, in a large company and in hearing of court ladies who were envious of her, "Do you know, madam, you are aging terribly?" She was only twenty-eight and replied with exquisite self-command, "What your majesty does me the honor to say to me would be very painful to hear

(Continued on page 581.)

Wartime Sketches of Fifty Years Ago

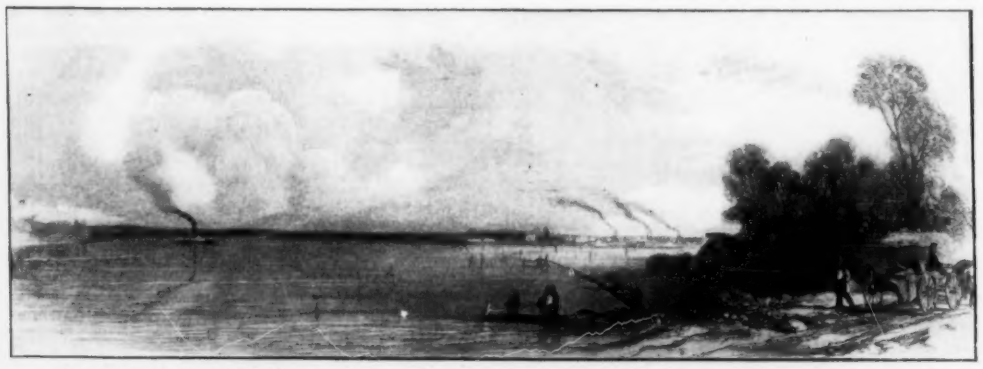
Pictures from Leslie's Weekly Showing the Progress of the Conflict

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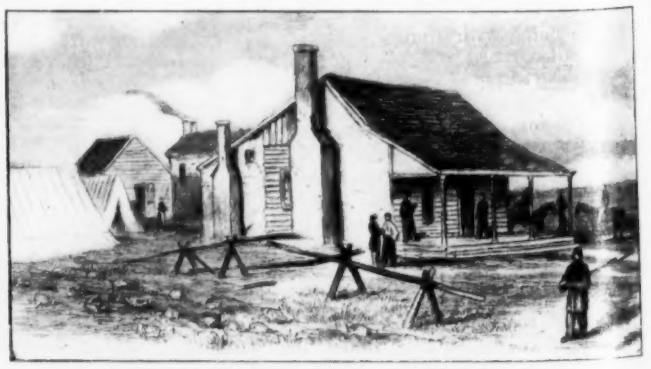
The Great Naval Expedition. The landing of United States Troops at Fort Walker, Port Royal Harbor, South Carolina, after its evacuation by the Confederate forces on the afternoon of November 7.

From a sketch by our special artist taken on the spot.



Junction of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, with views of the National defenses at Cairo, Ill., Bird's Point, Mo. and Fort Holt, Ky.

From a sketch by our artist with General Prentiss's command.



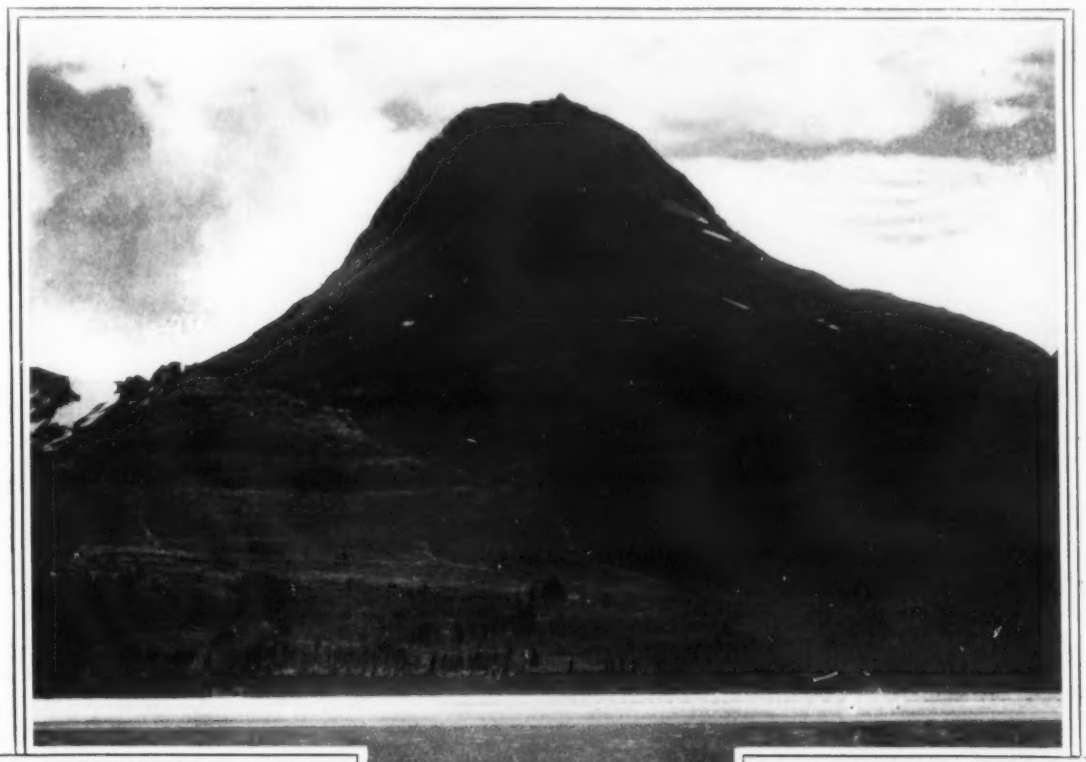
General Banks' headquarters near Edwards' Ferry, Maryland.

From a sketch by our artist with General Banks's command.

What Prosperity for Alaska Means to the Pacific Coast

By ROBERT D HEINL, Washington Correspondent for Leslie's Weekly.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Mr. Heinl's series of Alaskan articles have attracted wide comment and praise, especially from the Western readers of Leslie's. Mr. Heinl is closely studying the situation. His writings are based upon personal observation and what he believes to be facts.



ALASKA'S SCENIC BEAUTY.
Towering and imposing Sugar Loaf Mountain near Valdez.



PICKING STRAWBERRIES IN ALASKA.
Happy party on the open range near Cordova gathering quantities of the luscious fruit.



COPYRIGHT CASE & DRAPER
WONDERFUL FISHING GROUNDS.
One of two scowloads of salmon, 36,000 fishes in all, caught in a single trap.



WHERE BIG GAME ABOUNDS.
Moose cornered near Seward and looking quite pleasant when photographed.

THERE is not the slightest doubt that the opening up of Alaska would give the Pacific coast one of the greatest booms in its history. Nothing save the completion of the Panama Canal could give the impetus which the proper development of the locked-up Territory to the north might give to the far Western border. At present grave doubt is expressed whether Alaska is anywhere near so rich as it has been represented to be. The truth is that no man knows. How could it be possible? The Territory is so vast in extent, nearly a third as large as the United States, and as yet so rough that only a comparatively small part of it has ever been thoroughly explored. It has practically no railroads. There are a few good roads and trails. A common method of transportation there today is by foot, frequently with a pack on the back.

What the future is liable to bring to Alaska and the Pacific coast, if the Territory is opened, might be revealed from the progress it has shown in the past. If the reader will stop to think that something over forty years ago we bought the entire vast area for the sum of $7,200,000, he is bound to be even more impressed with its unusual showing. In the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1879, Alaska's imports from the United States were valued at $317,000, and from other countries at $4,791, a total of $321,791, and the exports to other countries than the United States at $50,378, there being no exports to the United States. In 1890 the imports from the United States had risen to $1,897,000, and from other countries to $24,577, a total of $1,921,577, while the exports (all to other countries than the United States) were only $4,682. In 1900 imports from the United States aggregated $18,463,000, and from other countries $385,317, a total of $18,848,317, and the exports (all to other countries than the United States) $566,346. In 1910 the imports from the United States had swelled to $18,670,339, and from other countries to $619,348, a total of $19,289,687, while the exports to the United States amounted to $12,440,380, and to other countries to $1,168,014, a total of $13,608,394.

The record is really remarkable. Secretary Fisher holds forth much hope for the future of Alaska. From the information which he could gather, he says he believes it to be a country of great mineral and agricultural possibilities. "Indeed, I should go further," the Secretary of the Interior continues, "and say that Alaska is a country of great mineral and agricultural possibilities, needing development, ready for development and inviting development, but held back chiefly by inadequate transportation facilities and inadequate laws." He believes that Alaska coal is of great value, but its value and character have been much exaggerated. In this I agree with him.

The principal value of Alaska coal will be its use in the development of Alaska. At the time we purchased the Territory there was much merriment when it was suggested that the country would some day be a magnificent tourist resort. Some forty years later the prediction is renewed by Secretary Fisher. In commenting upon Alaska's wonderful scenic beauty, he declares that this in itself will in future years be one of its greatest financial assets. He is right. Where in the world is there a more impressive range of perpetually snow-capped peaks than the St. Elias Alps? For hours and days the traveler is almost continuously enchanted with the dazzling mountain scenery. Viewed from the sea it is the more impressive. If the altitude of a peak is 14,000 feet, it is seen at its full height, while inland a mountain is often viewed from an elevation which is possibly half as high as the range itself.

In the St. Elias range, a combination of glacial fields and mountain masses, there are nine peaks whose elevation exceeds 10,000 feet. Mount St. Elias, first ascended by the Duke of the Abruzzi, is 18,120 feet high. Secretary Fisher's party sighted it at a distance of 150 miles. One writer, describing it, said, "So majestic was St. Elias that other magnificent peaks scarcely received a second glance." Mount McKinley, in Alaska, which attains an elevation of 20,464 feet, is the highest peak in North America. We must not forget to mention the Territory's great glaciers. Kate Field thus describes the Muir ice stream:

> Imagine a glacier three miles wide and three hundred feet high, and you have a slight idea of Muir Glacier. Picture a background of mountains fifteen thousand feet high, all snow-clad, and then imagine a gorgeous sun lighting up the ice crystals with rainbow coloring. The face of the glacier takes on the hue of aquamarine—the hue of every bit of floating ice that surrounds the steamer. The dazzling serpent moves sixty-four feet a day, tumbling headlong into the sea, startling the ear with submarine thunder.

Secretary Fisher's party spent an hour at the discharge point of Childs Glacier, on the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad. The reports and detonations of the cracking, moving ice were sometimes as loud as field artillery. It was a never-to-be-forgotten sight. There are few railroads in Alaska, the principal of which are the Copper River and Northwestern, with a terminal at Cordova; the Alaska Northern, running from Seward, at the head of Resurrection Bay; and the White Pass and Yukon, from Skagway. A traveler would be missing the opportunity of a lifetime not to see the stupendous mountain scenery which could be enjoyed in comparative comfort along any one of these routes. The future tourist travel to Alaska will mean much to the Pacific coast.

Thousands will be attracted to the Territory by the great hunting and fishing possibilities offered to sportsmen. Bear shooting in the United States is pretty much a thing of the past, but plenty of bears are seen in Alaska. They comprise the Alaska grizzly, the cinnamon, the brown, the black and the rare polar. There are arctic foxes, the red and the silver gray. The moose and the caribou tempt the

(Continued on page 580.

People Talked About

VICE-PRESIDENT SHERMAN could not have hit upon a better object lesson to expose the popular misapprehension in regard to Schedule K of the tariff law than that which he used before a New Jersey audience. The public seems to imagine that if the rates on wool and woolens were reduced one-half then the retail price of clothing, carpets, blankets and everything else into which wool enters would be reduced in proportion. To expose this fallacy, Mr. Sherman appeared before his audience arrayed in a new cutaway coat and vest, which he styled "Exhibit A" in his argument. The Vice-President had visited a woolen mill in Passaic, N.J., and, after seeing the piece of cloth pass through all the processes of manufacture, bought four yards for $8.44. He then took the goods to a tailor, who made the coat and vest, lining them with silk, for the snug sum of $40, making the total cost $48.44. In other words, the making of the coat and vest represented 82½ per cent., while the goods stood for only 17½ per cent. of the entire amount. On a high-priced piece of clothing like that worn by the Vice-President of the United States, the price of the cloth, which alone is affected by the tariff, represents less than one-fifth of the cost. On clothing made of low or medium quality of cloth, the goods represent a considerably smaller percentage of the retail selling price. The popular expectation that the proposed reduction in Schedule K would result in a corresponding drop in the price of clothing is wholly without support.



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JAMES S. SHERMAN,
Vice-President of the United States, who gave a striking object lesson on the tariff question.



COLLINS STUDIO

MRS. M. J. KENDALL,
Who won the first choice at the drawing for lands on the Sioux Indian Reservation in South Dakota.

PROGRESSIVE women all over the country rejoice whenever one of their sisters achieves success, and so they smiled complacently when they learned that the winner of the first choice at the recent drawing of lands on the Sioux Indian reservation, in South Dakota, was a woman. Uncle Sam, in spite of his determined efforts to suppress private lotteries, holds a lottery of his own whenever there are Indian lands to be opened for settlement. His latest lottery was held at Gregory, S. Dak., and over fifty thousand persons had registered for a chance to select farms. Several thousand people attended the lottery performance, which was presided over by Judge J. W. Witten. The judge called two little girls to the stage, which was covered two feet deep with envelopes containing the names of registered applicants for lands. The girls together picked up one envelope and passed it to Judge Witten, who read off the name of Mrs. Mary J. Kendall, of Rapid City, S. Dak. Mrs. Kendall, therefore, was entitled to choose, ahead of all others, the tract on the reservation which suited her best. Mrs. Kendall personally engaged in the race for land because her husband is an invalid and could not be present at the registration and drawing.



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NOTABLE MEETING OF EXECUTIVES.
Robert S. Vessey, present Governor of South Dakota, and Mr. Jayne of Springfield, Ill., the only living ex-Governor of Dakota Territory, snapshotted at the recent Golden Anniversary celebration, Yankton, S. D.

THE GREAT good service which an honest and outspoken newspaper man can perform for the public was recently illustrated in the case of William Berri, proprietor of the *Standard Union*, of Brooklyn. That wide-awake Republican journal published an editorial intimating that at least one of three Democratic candidates for justice of the Supreme Court had paid a large sum of money for his nomination. Mr. Berri was at once sued by all three candidates for criminal libel and was arrested. He welcomed the contest, however, and subpœnæd one hundred and twenty-two witnesses, including several Democratic leaders. There was a prospect of an exceedingly sensational trial in open court, and the whole city was intensely interested. But suddenly the three candidates withdrew from the prosecution and wrote a letter to Mr. Berri, apologizing for causing him annoyance and declaring that the prosecution had been "instituted mistakenly." This surprising termination of the proceedings was far from relieving the candidates from suspicion, and an official inquiry implicated one of them in peculiar acts. The three candidates were defeated on election day, but Mr. Berri and his adherents are determined that investigation shall proceed until all the facts are fully made known.



BARONY

WILLIAM BERRI,
A Brooklyn newspaper proprietor, a libel suit against whom was suddenly dropped by judicial candidates.

TO FORM a national gallery of women who have been leaders of their sex is the aim of Mrs. Adelaide Johnson, sculptor of New York and Rome, Italy. Plans are to-day being formulated which may bring about this result, and the gallery is to be located either in New York or Washington, D. C. Mrs. Johnson, who has become known as the sculptor of the new woman by reason of having reproduced the likenesses of famous suffragists in marble, has the nucleus of such a collection, and she hopes to have every famous woman in the country represented in some medium, either oil, water color or in marble. The idea of the gallery developed in the mind of the sculptor years ago, when she was quite young and when her imagination was fired by the fight for political freedom made by Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. It was then that she modeled the two great leaders, and she is to-day the only woman who did the pioneer suffragists from life. The models were undertaken, too, at a time when the question of their preservation in a collection of any sort was unanticipated by even the most imaginative.

IN EVERY home where woman-suffrage sentiment prevails, the children—and there are plenty of such homes where children abound—are taught from the cradle the principles of political equality. A hint of this was given during the late successful campaign for woman suffrage in California. At Los Angeles a tiny baby girl in her cradle was exhibited under a big placard which read: "My Grandmother Votes!" "My Mother Voted!" "I Want To Vote!" These inscriptions are explained by the fact that the child's grandmother lives in Colorado, where she enjoys the right of balloting on election day, and her mother came from Colorado, where she had had the same privilege. The third inscription will, no doubt, be the real sentiment of the infant when she arrives at years of intelligence. The tens of thousands of the rising generation throughout the country who are being educated in favor of woman suffrage will be among the strong factors which will eventually bring it about.



EDHOLM

THE YOUNGEST SUFFRAGIST.
A baby girl who appeals for votes for women during the recent California campaign.

THREE years ago Seattle, Wash., offered about as many opportunities for reform to an ambitious sanitarian as any city of its size in the United States. A little less than three years ago the opportunity and the man met. The man is Dr. J. E. Crichton, Seattle's first commissioner of health. Dr. Crichton has stayed on the job twenty-four hours a day. During his term of service Seattle has experienced a sanitary revolution. Bubonic plague has been fought and beaten, the millions of rats common to a seaport city have diminished in numbers, the milk supply has been changed from one of the worst to one of the purest in the United States, the water supply is being kept clean and needed hospitals have been built. Hundreds of shacks, rookeries and disreputable old landmarks, breeding places of disease, have been burned and effaced, and in their places are springing up modern, sanitary buildings. Dr. Crichton and his "fool ideas" about rats, garbage and flies were the impetus which led to these changes.



JAMES B. RUSSELL

DR. J. E. CRICHTON,
Who has effected a sanitary revolution in Seattle, Wash.



MARCEAU

MRS. A. JOHNSON,
The sculptor, who aims to found a National Gallery of women.



THE DEFENSE IN BATTLE ARRAY.
Left to right, seated: James B. McNamara, the younger of the two defendants, and his counsel, Clarence Darrow, the widely known Chicago lawyer; Joseph Scott and Le Compte Davis.



PHOTOS SUTTON

THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.
Left to right, seated: District Attorney John D. Fredericks; Joseph Ford; Ray Horton; Deputy District Attorney Hill. These four men are pushing the prosecution vigorously.

GLIMPSES OF THE McNAMARA TRIAL AT LOS ANGELES, CAL.

This case is attracting attention all over the country and especially among the labor unions. The brothers John J. and James B. McNamara, labor unionists, have been indicted on the charge of being concerned in the destruction, by an explosive and byfire, of the building of the Los Angeles "Times," whose proprietor, General Harrison Gray Otis, was at sword's points with the unions. Many persons lost their lives in the destroyed structure. Judging by the long time that it took to secure a jury, the trial will be a protracted and hard-fought one.

The Real Object of the Grout Bill

That placed a 10c tax on colored Oleomargarine

"The present Oleomargarine laws were passed by Congress as revenue measures. The power of Congress to impose taxes on Oleomargarine as provided in the present laws is based solely on the clause in the Constitution which authorizes Congress to levy, excise and impost taxes uniformly for the purpose of raising revenue for the Government. I do not believe that any unprejudiced member of Congress or fair minded citizen will contend that the framers of the Constitution ever intended that Congress should so exercise the power to levy excise taxes as to impose Internal Revenue taxes on a pure, wholesome and nutritious article of food in order to foster a competing industry. Such an exercise of power is not only unconstitutional and unjust but contrary to all the fundamental principles of our Government." *Statement of Hon. Albert S. Burleson, Representative from the state of Texas.*

It is Mr. Burleson's opinion that the Grout bill is unconstitutional because it imposes a tax, not as a revenue measure—not to prevent fraud—but in the interest of one industry at the expense of another.

Mr. Grout in a hearing of the bill bearing his name, on December 19th, 1900, before the Senate Agricultural Committee said in regard to the 10c tax on colored

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"The object of this section is to prevent the sale of Oleomargarine as butter—to prevent fraud."

Mr. W. D. Hoard, President of the National Dairy Union, said at the same hearing on the same day: "I will only add that the bill is for the purpose of preventing counterfeiting of food so far as the constitutional power of the Federal Government can go."

At a previous hearing before the same Committee Mr. Hoard said: "To give added force to the first section of the bill it is provided in the second section that a tax of 10 cents a pound shall be imposed on all Oleomargarine in the color or semblance of butter. In plain words, this is repressive taxation."

Mr. Chas. Y. Knight, Secretary of the National Dairy Union, in a letter to the Virginia Dairymen during the discussion on the Grout bill, wrote: "Now is the time for you to clip the fangs of the Oleomargarine manufacturers. We have a remedy almost in grasp which will eliminate the manufacture of this article from the food-product list. The Grout bill now pending in the Agricultural Committee of the house of representatives in Congress meets the demand."

However, the Senate Committee on Agriculture appears to have accepted the statements of Mr. Hoard and Mr. Grout made before it on December 19th, 1900, that the object of the 10 cent tax on Oleomargarine was simply to prevent the sale of Oleomargarine as butter, and to prevent fraud.

The majority report of the Senate Committee endorsed the report of the House Committee in which it was stated: "This tax will bring the cost of the colored article up to a figure that will take from it the possibility for the large profits which have been the incentive to violate the laws of the state and government and to defraud innocent purchasers."

On the other hand, the minority report of the same Committee contains the following statement: "The second section of the proposed bill imposes a tax of 10 cents a pound upon colored Oleomargarine. The advocates of this proposed legislation admit that their object is to place a tax on Oleomagarine so high that it cannot be placed upon the markets of the country if colored."

On April 20, 1910, during the 61st Congress, at a hearing of a bill to replace the Grout bill Mr. Burleson said: "If you had declared on the face of the Grout bill, that you supported, that it was not intended as a revenue measure but as a repressive measure, the Supreme Court of the United States would have held it unconstitutional in the twinkling of an eye." To which Mr. G. N. Haugen, Representative from Iowa, replied: "That is probably true, but that was the means by which we did that at that time."

The present law has signally failed in both purposes claimed for it. In fact, the pretense that it was a revenue measure was only pretense. Everybody knew that instead of being a revenue measure it is a gross misuse of the taxing power of this Government, which was being sought in order to suppress or injure a legitimate industry. It is charged by those who opposed the Grout legislation that it was a prostitution of the taxing power of this government to levy a tax of 10 cents a pound upon Oleomargarine, under the pretense that it was a revenue measure.

Time has proved that instead of bringing about an increase of revenue it has lost the Government during the last few years many million dollars. The report of the Internal Revenue Department establishes the fact that frauds have increased under the administration of the Grout law as compared with the frauds that existed before the Grout bill went into effect.

The amount of the tax on Oleomargarine comes out of the pocket of the consumer. Should it? Should you, if you choose to eat Oleomargarine on your bread instead of butter, be compelled to pay at least 10 cents per pound additional for the yellow color if it is more tempting?

The tax on Oleomargarine can be removed by public demand. This is a question of greatest importance to you, the consumer. Insist on your dealer supplying you with a reliable brand of Oleomargarine—Swift's Premium Oleomargarine. Also write your Congressman and tell him when the bill for removing the tax on Oleomargarine is introduced that you will appreciate his support.

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What Prosperity for Alaska Means to the Pacific Coast.

(Continued from page 577.)

big-game hunters. Partridges, grouse, geese, ducks and numerous other shore birds abound. In the way of game fish the rainbow, the Dolly Varden, lake, cutthroat and steelhead trout lead. There is also the grayling. Possibly the gamest fighter is the king salmon. Several weighing seventy-five pounds each have been caught. There are also black bass, rock cod and black cod.

The development of Alaska's mines, agricultural fields and its commercial fisheries will in the long run mean most to the Pacific coast. C. C. Georgeson, in charge of the government agricultural experiment station in the Territory, is recently quoted in the Alaska *Citizen* as comparing Alaska to Finland, which is even farther north. "There are 148,000 square miles of land in Finland. Only one-third of the area is available for agriculture. Yet it supports 3,000,000 people and exports many agricultural products. "And remember Finland has not the great natural resources of Alaska," Professor Georgeson is quoted as saying, "our gold, our coal, our copper and our 26,000 miles of coast line, every mile of which is good fishing."

Professor Georgeson reminds us that the area of Alaska is 590,000 square miles and estimates that 100,000 square miles of this are available for agriculture and grazing. He predicts that it can be made to support as many people to the square mile as Finland does. In his opinion it would pay the government to send agents to Finland and Iceland to induce farmers to come to Alaska. Representative Sulzer, of New York, an old "sourdough" (one who has spent over a winter in Alaska), and after whom Sulzer, Alaska, is named, declares that Alaska's valleys are capable of supporting a population of 25,000,000 people, and then not be so thickly populated as Norway and Sweden.

It is true that many of the large steamship lines, such as the White Star, the Cunard and the Hamburg-American, have been looking into the Western situation. According to current reports, upon the completion of the Panama Canal these companies propose to put immigrants from Europe down on the Pacific coast as cheaply as they now land them in New York. This would bring Alaska very much nearer to Europe. Representative Sulzer predicts that in the next fifty years Alaska will provide more beef than we will get from Canada, Mexico or all of South America.

A few statistics will best show something of the magnitude of the present productiveness of the Territory. Last year Alaska shipped to the United States $12,349,462 worth of domestic merchandise, nearly as much as the Philippines. The year before she shipped in nearly half again as much as our far Eastern possession. On the other hand, the United States shipped to Alaska $17,972,647 worth of domestic merchandise, nearly as much as to Hawaii and more than to the Philippines. The fish products of Alaska in 1910 were valued at $13,259,859, an increase of $2,000,000 over 1909. The sum of $20,711,422 was invested in the fisheries of 1910, an increase of $10,829,740 as compared with 1909. There were nearly 16,000 persons engaged in the industry in 1910, an increase of 3,000 over the year before.

Alaska ranked fourth last year among the gold-producing regions of this country. It shipped domestic gold to the United States during the past twelve months worth $18,393,128. The only States ahead of our northern neighbor were California, Colorado and Nevada. Since 1887 Alaska has produced over $1,000,000 worth of silver. In ten years the Territory has yielded over $5,000,000 in copper. In spite of depression due to non-opening of coal mines, Alaska's shipping appears to be gaining. During the year 441 ships, representing 463,044 tons, went from the United States to Alaska. Twenty-two more vessels came down from the Territory than went up. Alaska, with its vast coal fields, during the past year paid $209,726 for United States coal and $356,675 for foreign coal, mostly Canadian.

When it is remembered that already Alaska has paid for itself (the original purchase price) fifty times over, it is difficult to predict anything but a great future for the country. Its proper development and prosperity would mean a boom for the cities of the entire Pacific coast, especially Seattle.



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Tact as the Secret of Success.

(Continued from page 576.)

were I of an age to be afflicted by it." Once when Napoleon was introduced to a lady whom he was very anxious to meet, he said, "Why, they told me you were very beautiful!"

There are many people who do not try to be agreeable to others who do not interest them, and show a deplorable lack of tact. If a person has any little habit or peculiarity which offends them, they do not care to associate with him and do not hesitate to show their dislike. If forced into the company of a person who does not attract them, they either freeze him with their cold indifference, so as to shut off the intercourse altogether, or they make him feel very uncomfortable in some way.

There is no better discipline in the world than to force ourselves to be sociable and interesting to those for whom we do not care. It is really surprising how much one can find of interest even in those who at first repel us.

The fact is, our prejudices are often very superficial, based frequently upon an unfortunate first impression, so that we often find that people who repelled us at first, who seemed very unattractive and not likely to have anything in common with us, finally become our best friends.

We are creatures of prejudice, and we know from experience that even people toward whom we feel kindly often misjudge and do not like us simply because they do not know us. They are prejudiced by some false impression or hasty opinion of us, but when they are better acquainted the prejudice wears off and they often become our fast friends.

Some writer has thus described the qualities which enter into tact:

"A sympathetic knowledge of human nature, its fears, weakness, expectations and inclinations.

"The ability to put yourself in the other person's place and to consider the matter as it appears to him.

"The magnanimity to deny expression to such of your thoughts as might unnecessarily offend another.

"The ability to perceive quickly what is the expedient thing, and the willingness to make the necessary concessions.

"The recognition that there are millions of different human opinions, of which your own is but one.

"A spirit of unfeigned kindness, such as makes even an enemy a debtor to your innate good-will.

"A recognition of what is customary under the circumstances and a gracious acceptance of the situation.

"Gentleness, cheerfulness and sincerity."

Some people are color-blind and have not the slightest appreciation of delicate tints. Many are tact-blind.

"Don't, on any account, allude to the execution that is to take place to-day," said the wife of a tactless man, as she and her liege lord were on their way to a luncheon party. "The people of the house are distantly related to Miss H—, though they don't talk about the cousinship."

All went well as long as the man bore this in mind, but before the visit was over he broke a rather oppressive silence by remarking,

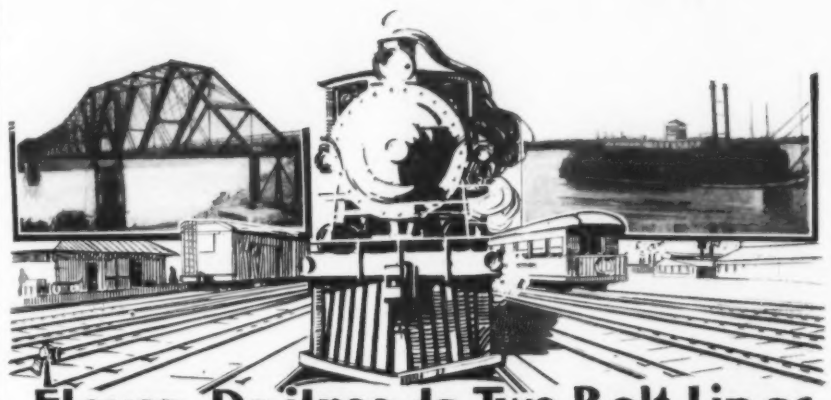
"Well, I suppose Miss H— has been hanged by now."

When tactful people first meet us, they try to find out what we are interested in and talk about that. They do not talk about themselves or what they are doing, for they know that there is nothing which will interest you quite so much as your own affairs or conversation along the line of your own ambition. On the other hand, tactless people are always talking about what interests themselves and often become great bores to strangers.

It is a great art to interest one's self in others, to be able to strike a responsive chord, so that you will make a stranger feel at the introduction that there is something in common between you. It is said that the test of a beautiful woman's popularity is that she seems to belong to everybody.

How easy it is to meet tactful people for the first time! No matter how embarrassing or strained the occasion, they put us at ease at once. Never mind what you know. Do not try to dazzle others with your great knowledge upon a certain subject. Just try to find out what will interest them and make them feel comfortable and unrestrained.

The Transportation Gateway of the South and Southwest



Eleven Railroads-Two Belt Lines and the Mississippi River

As a manufacturing and distributing center for the Southern and Southwestern trade, the advantages of Memphis are unequaled.

The Proof of Memphis' Supremacy

R. G. Dun & Company, attesting the results of Memphis' Industrial Progress, say: During the year 1910 there were 58 different manufacturing enterprises located in Memphis, 75 jobbers of various lines of merchandise and 641 new industrial or mercantile firms and corporations."

Memphis offers unequaled advantages as a factory site for furniture industries, woodworking mills, for the makers of agricultural implements, tools, and hardware—for industries of every nature where raw materials in iron, wood or cotton are required.

Memphis is also the most desirable location for distributing warehouses, for goods can be delivered from Memphis into 20 large cities and hundreds of smaller towns in 20 hours or less.

Its Transportation Advantages

In addition to the 11 trunk lines of railroads and the transportation advantages of the Mississippi River, Memphis has two belt lines with the lowest switching charges in the U. S., only $2.00 per car, and even this charge in most instances is absorbed by the railroad enjoying the long haul. This is a most important advantage, and especially as it is coupled with the fact that "Memphis makes the rates for the South and Southwest."

Cheapest Raw Materials

Memphis, according to the U. S. government reports, is the center of the hardwood supply in America—it is the greatest inland cotton market in the world, adjacent to the richest cotton fields in America—it is also surrounded by the most fertile of low-priced agricultural lands to be found on the American continent.

These factors are positive assurance of the increasing and continuous prosperity of Memphis and its industries.

An Ideal Residence City

Memphis has the commission form of municipal government—has the largest proportionate park area and the finest roadways and boulevards of any American city—has most excellent schools, greatest artesian water system in the world, and the most perfect of sewage systems—has a fine equable climate and the best health record among Southern cities.

These factors assist materially in making labor conditions ideal in Memphis—for workmen do their best work when they live in pleasant, healthful and educative surroundings. Out-door sports can be enjoyed and out-door work can be done practically all the year round.

To give more comprehensive and detailed information regarding Memphis, the Business Men's Club has published a book entitled "*Factory Facts and Figures*," which will be mailed free of charge, together with a complimentary subscription to the handsome magazine, "*The South Today*," to any firm or individual who replies to this advertisement.

The book and the magazine demonstrate the superiority of Memphis as a Manufacturing center—give comparative freight rates and tariff advantages—show cost of raw material—describe comparative markets—give wage scales and cost of living in Memphis.

First post yourself on Memphis and its marvelous development—then come to Memphis, and we will show you why "Memphis holds the reins in Dixie."

Business Men's Club

J. S. Warren, Commissioner **Memphis, Tenn.**

FINANCIAL

1898—1911

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We issue a Booklet,

Advantages of Fractional Lot Trading

J. F. PIERSON, Jr., & CO.

(MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE)

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Chicago—Boston—Phila.—St. Louis—San Francisco

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Our booklet, "Small Bonds for Investors," tells about it. It shows you how to actually save money that will earn more money. Write us for the booklet.

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WM. A. LAMSON, Commercial paper

Formerly Nat'l Bank Examiner 60 Wall St., New York

(Est. 1904)



ALBERT H. WIGGIN.

President of the Chase National Bank, New York, recently elected a director of the American Locomotive Company.



WM. H. TRUESDALE.

President of the Lackawanna Railroad, who has been honored by election to the vice-presidency of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.



EDWIN HAWLEY.

President Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway, who has resigned the presidency of three Western power companies.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or $2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

AS I PREDICTED, the stock market, after a long period of liquidation and depression, recently began to swing the other way. The rapid rebound in Steel and some of the railway shares is due in large measure to the over-sold condition of the market. It is always so. After a prolonged depression, traders think it safe to take the short side and begin to sell what they do not own. They overdo this, and when they attempt to buy stocks to cover their short contracts, they find that they can only do so by paying higher prices for them.

This accounts for the rise in Steel common. During the depression those who protected the market bought Steel common heavily at low prices. When the shorts endeavored to buy it, they found a scarcity of stocks at the low level and had to climb for them. This gave an opportunity for heavy holders to unload.

November is usually a good month in the stock market and it may be that prices will continue to show strength for a little while, but basic conditions are not materially changed. Congress is about to meet, the steel investigation is about to reopen and the President is about to declare again, in his annual message, for the enforcement of the Sherman law. All this will not be helpful to Wall Street securities.

It is understood that the President's message will recommend a national incorporation act which will clearly define and regulate the corporations and enable them to know what they can lawfully do. The passage of such an act will be welcomed by our captains of industry, but its passage is not in sight and will not be until Congress is put under the pressure of a rising public opinion against the muck-rakers and in favor of the business interests.

I advise my readers, therefore, not to buy on slender margins and not to sell at a loss, but on every recession, when bargains are offered, to pick up stocks and keep them patiently for the rise which must eventually come.

S. S. S., Wausau, Wis.: Leave Dan Patch Electric alone.

W., Columbus, O.: In the present unsettled condition of things, Steel Common is not an attractive speculation. The Preferred would be safer.

Investor, Oneida, N. Y.: U. S. Metal Products Pfd. is a business man's speculation rather than "a good investment."

C., Chicago: U. S. L. & H. Common is a fair speculation and if listed on the exchanges, ought to show a substantial profit in considerably less than "a year or two."

W. A. A., Philadelphia: The par value of Corn Products Common is $100. U. S. L. & H. Common around 15 might give you a chance for a speculative venture, or you could divide your funds between it and Corn Products.

L., Clearfield, Pa.: The trouble with all the Mexican plantation concerns is that they are very highly capitalized. Wild land in Mexico is very cheap. If you can get your money back it will be better than to borrow and run the risk of what is obviously a speculative purchase.

W., Duluth, Minn.: The subway lots offered by Wood, Harmon & Co. are well located and offer a far more attractive opportunity to speculate in New York real estate on the small payment plan than most real estate companies do. The firm has been very successful in developing suburban lots about New York on the installment plan. Any one of the plans ought to be satisfactory, but choose the one that gives the best guarantee.

Rex, Grenada, Miss.: I never heard of the machine company stock to which you refer. Better buy something listed on the Exchange and that has a ready market. Stocks that are peddled about by agents or sold on preposterous prospectuses should be ignored.

H., New York: My preference is for a security listed on the New York Stock Exchange, for which a ready market can always be found. Small industrial propositions, no matter how successful they may be, are always subject to competition and to the vicissitudes of changing managements.

Loan, Seattle: There are parties who arrange for obtaining banking accommodations for concerns well rated and engaged in an established business. Write to the Hon. William A. Lamson, 60 Wall Street, New York, for particulars. Mr. Lamson was formerly a National Bank Examiner and now deals in commercial paper.

Chance, Atlanta, Ga.: The Sanicula Chemical Co., of Toledo, O., which is offering its stock at $10 per share, manufactures a popular dental tablet and toothbrush. This stock has heretofore been sold only to dentists. It is regarded as a business man's speculation. Subscriptions are received by Harvey A. Willis & Co., brokers, 32 Broadway, New York. They are recommending it to their customers.

S. H. A., Summit, N. J.: While there is no real value in Lawson's Bay State Gas, you lose nothing by holding, for there is always a possibility that somebody else may be foolish enough to buy. When that time comes, Lawson will be on hand fishing for a new crop of the gulliable ones. It was a happy thought on your part to send your stock as a wedding gift to the daughter.

Absolutely Safe, Providence, R. I.: Of course you can do better than the 4 per cent. your savings bank pays. Safe bonds paying from 4½ to 4¾ per cent., such as those which the government accepts as security for postal savings bank deposits, can be bought. They are largely dealt in by the New First National Bank, Dept. L-1, Columbus, Ohio. This bank will be glad to send a circular to any of my readers who may desire to increase their income.

G., Troy, N. Y.: 1. The bondholders' committees are still endeavoring to formulate a satisfactory reorganization plan for Wabash-Pitts. 2. With a return of prosperous conditions, St. L. & S. F. Pfd. ought to be able to renew dividends. 3. National Lead has a pretty good record as an earner, but all the industrial corporations are suffering from the trust-busting campaign and until that is ended they will not be favorites for speculation.

X. Y. Z., Newark, N. J.: 1. American Woolen Pfd. around 85 is "a fairly good investment." The company is in excellent hands. If the tariff smashers would cease their attacks, the woolen industry would be assured of a long period of prosperity. 2. Cotton Oil and V. C. Common are fair speculation if bought and patiently held. 3. Union and Southern Pacific both would sell higher if the railway smashers would retire and give prosperity a chance.

H., Pittsburg: Profitable investment is only found in buying choice dividend-paying stocks in a depressed market and holding them patiently until in a booming period they yield a substantial profit. This is not a matter of luck or chance, but of business. Unless one can study the stock market with an understanding of the values of railway and industrial propositions, it would be wise to keep his funds either in a savings bank or invested in bonds of the highest type.

Little Investor, Philadelphia: I see no reason why you should not begin to invest in a small way and thus learn something. While your money is safe in a bank, it brings very small returns. You could get a larger rate of interest by buying a satisfactory bond. Beyer & Co., 52 William Street, New York, have issued a booklet on "Small Bonds for Investors" showing how to begin to invest with as little as $100. Any of my readers can have a copy by writing to Beyer & Co. for it.

W., Westbrook, Conn.: Doubt should always be felt toward those who offer "a special opportunity" to the investor to pick up a good thing. This is an old trick and one of many of a similar kind. During the height of the mining craze, agents went around inviting subscriptions to shares stating that the price would be increased at a certain date and that, therefore, subscriptions should be made at once. Another trick was to promise that dividends would be declared on a certain date when the stock would be advanced. The best method is to buy securities listed on the stock exchange, because before they can be listed they must make a satisfactory report.

New York Real Estate, Topeka, Kans.: 1. Have nothing to do with the offer of prize lots free on Long Island and in New Jersey. If you want to make a speculative investment in a small way in New York real estate, deal with a firm with an established reputation. 2. The Brooklyn subway lots are offered by Wood, Harmon & Co., at $10 down and payments of $7 a month. These are within ten minutes' walk of one of the new subway routes and with the constant growth of Brooklyn are attractive as a speculative proposition. The offer of Wood, Harmon & Co., to take back the lots for the price paid for them is one of the three plans they have. Write to Wood, Harmon & Co., Dept. A. J., 261 Broadway, New York, for information.

Quick Turn, Denver, Colo.: 1. U. S. L. & H. common has been selling on the curb around $14 a share. An application to list it on the stock exchange has been made. As the preferred sells above 80 and pays 7 per cent. it looks as if the common ought to sell considerably higher to put it on the level of other common industrial stocks. For that reason, it is being bought for speculation in the belief that it will advance as quickly as anything else after it is listed. A fair speculative flyer might be taken in U. S. L. & H. The officers report that the new factories at Niagara Falls are running to their full capacity and making a handsome surplus over preferred dividends. 2. You can buy the stock of Slattery & Co., brokers, 40 Exchange Place, New York, in large or small lots.

(Continued on page 583.)

FINANCIAL

Your Investment Needs

Are fully met by a banking house which offers its clients such services as we offer ours. The bonds you buy from us are safe both as to principal and interest and we maintain this high standard of safety year after year.

We furnish numerous lesser services which are also described in our new leaflet, "What We Can Do For You."

Ask for it. X.

P. W. BROOKS & CO.

Boston, 70 State St. New York, 115 Broadway, No. 1. Augusta, Maine.

6% First Mortgage Short Term Bond

issued by old-established, prosperous corporation of high standing, manufacturing a standard staple which is in constant demand.

¶ Security behind this exceptional seasoned industrial nearly 2½ times amount of bond issue. We recommend this bond as a most desirable investment.

Circular on Request.

C. E. Mitchell & Co.

Investment Bankers

41 Wall St. New York

6% and Permanent Safety

It makes no difference the amount you may have to invest—first, be assured **that your funds are permanently** safe.

This issue of 6% Tax Bonds is permanently safe, because of the present wide margin of security back of them and because this margin is greatly increased from year to year by the serial payments.

$500,000—6% Cash Bonds

Denominations $500--Maturities 1921-30

These Bonds are a direct first lien on a coming established Colorado community, within four miles of Denver—issued for the purpose of making necessary rural improvements. Bonds voted by the residents of this Municipal District of over 90 square miles.

The valuation and present improvements upon which these bonds are based, is placed at $1,65[illegible],000. The issue is SERIALLY paid by special, legally authorized taxation, just the same as municipal securities.

We recommend these bonds as a very desirable investment and believe that a thorough investigation of the facts as contained in our circular No. 377 will at once convince you they merit the immediate investment of **your** funds. Write us now.

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Stock Exchange Building, Chicago

Careful Investors

in increasing numbers are availing themselves of the protection against margin loss afforded by the

Periodical Payment Plan

to buy N. Y. Stock Exchange securities and to pay for them gradually, out of their incomes. You can invest safely on this plan. For full particulars read

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These brief, pithy booklets will be mailed to you on request.

Ask also for Circular P. P. No. 72.

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Water Power for Electrical Purposes

We recommend for investment the Stocks of a Water Power Company that will increase greatly in value.

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In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"

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YIELDING BETTER THAN 6%

Secured by farm lands, city real estate, lumber mills and standing timber, in Eastern Washington.

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Amount	Maturity	Amount	Maturity
$ 2,000	due June 1, 1916	$9,500	due June 1, 1921
1,500	due June 1, 1917	4,000	due June 1, 1922
4,000	due June 1, 1918	6,500	due June 1, 1923
6,000	due June 1, 1919	2,000	due June 1, 1924
10,000	due June 1, 1920	4,000	due June 1, 1925

VALUATION OF SECURITY is more than two and one-half times the amount of the loan. The mortgage provides for a sinking fund sufficient to retire the issue by annual serial payments within fifteen years from date, thereby steadily increasing the margin of security. Present net earnings show a healthy margin over principal and interest requirements. In addition, the payment of each bond is personally and unconditionally guaranteed by those financially most interested in, and actively in charge of, the affairs of the debtor corporation.

This loan is made to a corporation managed honestly, frugally and ably by men of sound business integrity, whose reputations may be ascertained from any bank, commercial or civic body in the larger cities of Washington.

We sell only those securities which have first been purchased for our own investment, and upon such, our clients have never experienced a default.

For full description send for special circular M-101.

We recommend these bonds as a conservative investment, with a comparatively high yield—better than 6 per cent. Price on application.

CARSTENS & EARLES, Incorporated
Investment Bankers
SEATTLE, U. S. A.

Capital and Surplus, $600,000 *Established 1891*

THE GOVERNMENT IS NOW SELLING

In November the Government begins selling at auction, in tracts of 10 to 640 acres, the last of unallotted Choctaw-Chickasaw Indian lands in Oklahoma; appraised at $1 to $13 per acre; terms 25 per cent. cash, 25 per cent. in one year, 50 per cent. in two years. The marvelous fertility of this state is demonstrated by raising everything from winter wheat to cotton, and as a stock and fruit country is unrivaled. Timber, natural gas, oil, coal, asphalt, zinc and lead resources are unlimited.

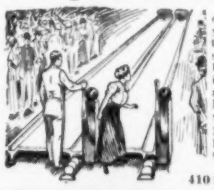
We know these lands and will buy them on straight commission for persons unable to attend sales. For homes, profitable investment or speculation this opportunity is unequaled. No promoters' profits. Send six cents for map and particulars.

LYON INVESTMENT COMPANY 400 Main, Joplin, Mo.

Ten-Pinnett—A Money-Making "Ten-Strike"

Do you want a business? Here's one for you---Ten-Pinnett, the sensation of the times---an automatic bowling game with ten full-size ten-pins and unlimited combination plays. A healthy, up-lifting bowling game---a fun-producing exercise that old and young, rich and poor, go wild over when there's a chance to play. Owners of Ten-Pinnett alleys are making $150 to $300 a month on an original investment of $230, and no operating expenses other than rent. It's the game that pays for itself in a jiffy. You have

Nothing to Do but Pocket the Money!



You have sighed hundreds of times to be in business for yourself. Grasp the opportunity---one without the responsibilities of the everyday business man. Our pay-as-it-earns plan is the most above-board, original and liberal ever devised. If you want that **eager money** in your locality send for our plan to-night---before someone beats you to it. (43)

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410 Draper St., Indianapolis, Ind.



THE 1912 BOSTON FOB Model

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Retails at from $2.50 to $3.00.

Your monogram is cut from **one solid piece of heavy stock**, any two or three letter combination, mounted on best silk grosgrain ribbon, 5 1-2 in. long, 1 1-2 in. wide.

Only $1.00 SENT PREPAID

Complete with swivel attachment.

If a gold filled patented safety attachment is desired add $0.50.

OUR GUARANTEE

That all metal parts are heavily plated with 14K gold and will **stand acid.** By using 14K we apply **more gold** than if we used 18K and it will wear **better.**

Attach a dollar bill to a note telling us the initials desired. We will send your fob promptly, and guarantee delivery.

We will satisfy you or refund your money. **Don't miss this opportunity.**

Send a postal **today** for complete catalog. It will pay you to know about us.

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How Kansas Drove Out the Gold-brick Men.



J. W. DOLLEY, Kansas Bank Commissioner, who waged war on worthless securities.

BANK Commissioner J. N. Dolley, of Kansas, conceived the idea that a State should not only protect its people by supervising its banks and seeing that its people did not lose their money through failed banks, but that it should also protect its people in some way against loss through investment in worthless stocks and bonds. After carefully looking into the situation, Mr. Dolley has estimated that the loss through investment in worthless stocks and bonds, which he terms "blue sky" and "gold bricks," is far greater than the loss through failed banks. Great stress is laid on the regulation and supervision of banks throughout the entire world, but no attention has been paid to the very large number of "gold brick" and "blue sky" men who are absolutely robbing the people and in much larger proportions than are the banks. A large per cent. of the money which is invested in this class of securities is an absolute loss.

In the past there has been from four to six millions of dollars taken from Kansas alone, by stock investment companies, which has been an absolute loss.

This money has been taken by mining, wireless telegraph, oil, rubber, land, building and investment companies of all kinds and classes—the most of it taken by companies outside of Kansas. For instance, he estimates that *fully ninety-eight per cent. of all the money which is invested in mining stocks is lost!* There are a few mining companies that make some money for their stockholders, but a large per cent. of them take the investors' money without the least thought of returning even the principal, much less any interest on the investment. This is also true of a large number of the other classes of speculation. This means not only an absolute loss of the money, but also that the money is taken away from Kansas and away from the Kansas institutions and enterprises, where it is needed for the development and support of home institutions.

Mr. Dolley took the matter up and advised the people of Kansas, through the press and otherwise, that he would advise them, if they were contemplating the investment of any of their funds in stocks, bonds or other securities, as to whether they would be making a good investment or not, and whether there was any likelihood of their getting their money back should they invest. He subscribed to the large mercantile agencies, and when he received a request for information concerning any company, he would secure a report on it, take the matter up with the company direct, asking it for a report, and also asking it to furnish him with the names of responsible business men, bankers, etc., to whom he could write as to the character of its officers, directors, etc. In this way he was able to get a fair line on the company. If he decided the company was a good one and that the investment in question was all right, he would so advise his inquirer. If he decided otherwise, he advised the investor to keep his money.

The work became so heavy that Mr. Dolley was forced to employ a number of additional clerks to take care of it. Legitimate companies would gladly furnish Mr. Dolley with all the information he desired, as they were not afraid of an investigation. On the other hand, the company which was not doing a legitimate business and could not make the proper showing would pack up and leave, as it could not stand the publicity caused by it not having the stamp of approval of the banking department.

Mr. Dolley prepared a bill on the subject and presented it to the last Legislature, and Kansas now has a law which compels all individuals, firms or corporations to file with the banking department detailed financial statements, copies of their constitutions and by-laws, and, in fact, any information that the bank commissioner may require, and secure a permit from the bank commissioner before they can sell any stocks, bonds or other securities in that State. It also gives the bank commissioner the authority to make an examination in the same manner that he can examine banks, and provides that after investigation the bank commissioner shall grant the companies a permit to sell their stock in Kansas, if they are found to be all right and promise fair returns on the investment. On the other hand, if they are not found satisfactory and do not promise fair returns on the investment, the bank commissioner has the authority to refuse them a permit, and the law provides a penalty of from $200 to $10,000 fine and from one to ten years in the penitentiary for any one selling stocks, bonds or other securities without such permit.

The law has now been in operation some six months and Kansas is becoming fairly free from these fakers and "blue sky" merchants. Immediately upon the taking effect of the law, they began to leave for all parts of the country. A mining company which was operating from one of the larger cities of this State, and had taken some three or four hundred thousands of dollars from this State, went to Canada in order to get clear away from the jurisdiction of Kansas and the United States. A large number of other companies have done the same thing. The law has become so thoroughly advertised in Kansas that, when an agent approaches an investor, the first thing the investor wants to see is his permit from the banking

(Continued on page 584.)

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 582.)

Opportunity, Des Moines, Iowa: 1. Always after the market has had a decided liquidation the chances favor an advance. Even if the market should go lower, chances favor the patient holder. Buy good bonds or preferred stocks. Some are now sold on a basis that will yield from 6 to 7 per cent. You can invest from $100 upward. 2. Write to George H. Burr & Co., bankers, 41 Wall Street, New York, for their Folder "A," describing investment securities paying from 6 to 7 per cent.

R., Cabot, Vt.: 1. American Woolen Pfd., American Sugar and American Tel. & Tel. are all well regarded as industrial investment stocks. 2. While Steel Common is very strongly supported it has yet to meet the uncertainties of the Sherman law and of a Congressional investigation, as well as of tariff legislation. If it were assured of its 5 per cent. dividends, it would be cheap. 3. Among the securities that stand well for small investments I include Southern Pacific, Consolidated Gas, Pennsylvania, Pullman, Union Pacific and Steel Pfd.

Western Mortgages, Bangor, Me: 1. You can do better with your money in a new country where interest rates are higher. Mortgages for $500 and upward paying 6 per cent. and well secured can be had from responsible bankers in various parts of the West. 2. Carstens & Earles, investment bankers, Seattle, Washington, have a list of 6 per cent. mortgage investments that yield better somewhat than 6 per cent. Any of my readers can have this list, if they will write to Carstens & Earles, for their "Special Circular M.-101."

Widow, Omaha: 1. Better leave the speculative stocks entirely alone and put your funds in good well-secured bonds. The gilt-edged railroad bonds will not yield you more than 4¾ per cent. but some mortgage bonds yield 6 per cent. and can be had in denominations as low as $500. George M. Seward & Co., Stock Exchange Building, Chicago, make a specialty of 6 per cent. tax bonds which they highly recommend. 2. The New York Realty Owners, 489 Fifth Avenue, New York, offer 6 per cent. bonds with interest payable semi-annually. Write to them for their free booklet No. 18.

Information, Trenton, N. J.: It would be very foolish to use funds on which you depend for an income, in such a way as to risk everything. There is no need to risk more than the most careful investor does. If you have no one to advise you, you can at least familiarize yourself with investment securities by a little study and observation. An interesting and instructive leaflet has been prepared by P. W. Brooks & Co., 115 Broadway, New York, for their customers. Write to them for their "Leaflet X 121" on the subject "What We Can Do For You." Any of my readers can have it.

Six Per Cent. Sure, Buffalo, N. Y.: A number of 6 per cent. securities are offered of such high character that bankers do not hesitate to recommend them. A first mortgage 6 per cent. short term bond issued by an old-established and successful corporation is highly recommended by C. E. Mitchell & Co., investment bankers, 41 Wall Street, New York. The facts bearing on these bonds are interesting. Only $200,000 are offered and they are redeemable at 105 and interest. Mitchell & Co. will be pleased to send a circular of information to any of my readers. This issue is small and will probably be over-subscribed.

Eager, New Orleans: You can buy New York Stock Exchange securities on the installment plan. Several brokers handle propositions of this kind. 2. You can buy one share or a thousand. 3. It would be better to divide your purchases among several stocks. This would add to the interest of your speculation and give you a little more experience. 4. It will help you to read the booklets of information sent out, without charge, to customers by prominent bankers and brokers. Among others, you might write to John Muir & Co., specialists in odd lots, 71 Broadway, New York, for their Circular 110 on "Odd Lot Investments," and to Carlisle & Co., brokers, 74 Broadway, New York, for their Circular P.P., No. 72 on "Investment Talks."

NEW YORK, November 16, 1911. JASPER.

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What the Railroads Are Doing To Make the Farmer Prosperous.

(Continued from page 573.)

the packing houses of Fort Worth and Oklahoma City.

For the sections where corn does not thrive, peanuts have been found a profitable crop. Thanks to the energy with which the details of growing, harvesting and marketing are being made public through the instrumentality of the railroads, this new industry will become firmly established. Peanuts grow not only in the humid sections of the South, under forty inches of rainfall, but can be grown with profit on the semi-arid lands of the West and Southwest, at least as far north as the north line of Colorado and south line of Nebraska.

Nothing that the department has accomplished has had greater effect than the milo campaign. Milo is a drought-resistant grain that had its nativity in Asia, perfectly adapted to a vast section of the West and producing good yields with only six inches of rainfall during the growing season. It has a feeding value ninety per cent. that of corn, and is, in fact, the corn of the semi-arid region of the Southwest. Milo suggests the dry-farming problem and the relation that the railroads bear to its solution. There is a great stretch of territory between the one hundredth meridian and the Rocky Mountains, that for years was regarded as a barren waste, if water for irrigation could not be brought to the soil. Within the last five to ten years experts in agricultural science have devoted much time and research to the problem of making these plains productive by the conservation of the light moisture.

Because many of the settlers in the semi-arid region came from the corn belt, they attempted to raise corn and wheat as their staple crops, with the result that they would get a fine yield of wheat in a wet year, but seldom any corn. Corn is not a crop for semi-arid conditions. Numerous tests have shown that hogs fed milo met all marketing requirements, having a whiter flesh than that of corn-fed pork. To milo and hogs, the dry-land farmer adds dairying and poultry raising, with wheat for his cash crop. He doesn't get a wheat crop every year, but with proper handling of the soil under a plan of rotation and moisture conservation by fallowing and cultivation, he can make his acres pay a larger revenue on the investment than is possible on many farms in the rain belt.

Often, in a good year, one wheat crop pays the entire cost of the farm. A majority of the farmers in the semi-arid region still follow rain-belt methods, but the number of scientific farmers is increasing yearly, by reason of the work done by the railroads in bringing the necessary knowledge to the farms.

One of the latest campaigns conducted by the department was the five weeks' tour of the "International Dry Farming" special train, which covered portions of five States and was visited by over 53,000 persons. The company placed this train without charge at the disposal of the International Dry Farming Congress, with a membership from over twenty nations, and officials and experts of the organization not only told the farmers something of the plans for the congress to be held in Colorado Springs, Col., in October, 1911, but gave them much of value concerning milo, Spanish peanuts and other drought-resistant crops.

Railroads in various sections of the United States are taking up the work, bringing into bearing great tracts of useless and worked-out land. Homes are being made for thousands from the congested centers, who are thus released from squalor and surroundings which militate against citizenship. The productiveness of the country is being increased and a step made toward the solution of the problem of food supply. The "Better Seed Wheat" train in Oklahoma induced farmers to select proper seed which would produce crops commanding higher prices, and enough pure seed was ordered to plant 200,000 acres. The "Breakfast Bacon Special" campaign for better and more hogs during the summer of 1910 has been followed by an increase of 1,000,000 pigs in Iowa, with gratifying increases in all the other States covered. This is not due to the work of the railroad company alone, but by this means the agricultural colleges

(Continued on page 585.)

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For $1 we will send, post-paid, Four Krementz Collar Buttons (all alike or complete set of sizes). Absolutely FREE we will enclose the Solid Sterling Silver Tie clasp shown in illustration!

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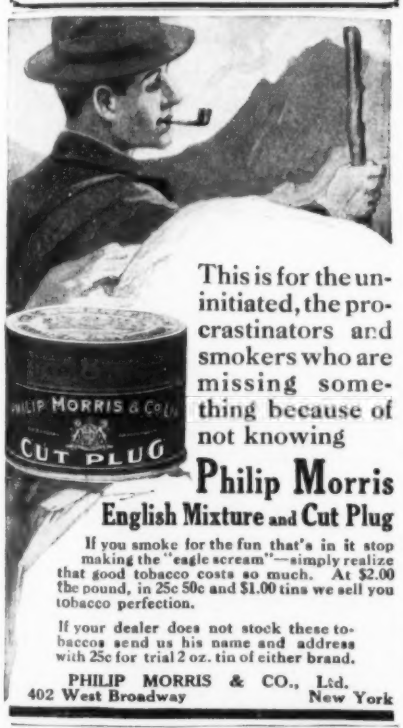
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What the Railroads Are Doing To Make the Farmer Prosperous.

(Continued from page 584.)

were able to quickly and effectively reach thousands who otherwise would not have become familiar with the necessary methods.

Professor Mobley, an expert of the United States Department of Agriculture, is authority for the statement that in the section of Arkansas through which the "Diversified Farming Special" was operated, crops are twenty-five per cent. better than elsewhere in the State where the same normal conditions exist. Farms which have remained idle by reason of past failures and much new land have been put under cultivation as the direct result of the "Diversified Farming" campaign, and profitable crops are promised to many who have harvested nothing but disappointment for several years. The campaign in Louisiana brought about a largely increased acreage of corn, and the crops are the best that have ever been known in that section. Five hundred additional acres around Alexandria, La., alone were planted in sweet potatoes, for which the soil was found particularly adapted, and the yield proved the wisdom of those who profited by the advice given. In western Oklahoma and southwestern Kansas, where the cultivation of milo was advocated, the business men report an increase of twenty-five per cent. in the acreage attributed directly to the influence of the "Dry Farming Special" train. From one thousand to two thousand acres of Spanish peanuts have been put in by several counties.

The harmonizing influence of this work marks the dawn of a better day in the world of commerce and transportation, where the question of the relation between the public and the railroad is removed from the field of political conflict, where the corporation makes "service" its watchword and the railroad and the people along its lines meet on a common ground of partnership and helpfulness.

How Kansas Drove Out the Gold-brick Men.

(Continued from page 583.)

department. It has not been necessary to institute many prosecutions, for the reason that a company that is not all right will leave the State for territory which is more favorable.

British and German consuls have written for copies of the law for transmission to their governments. Officials in Oklahoma and several other States immediately surrounding Kansas have written, stating that they would probably pass a similar law at their next Legislature, and saying that their States are being overrun with the fakers driven out of Kansas. Requests have been received from almost every State in the Union for copies of the law, from Governors, senators, representatives and others, who wish to have it introduced in their Legislatures.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

LAST week I called attention to what insurance does for a man in terms of the dollar. Here are a few other things it does, according to an English publication. Life insurance adds to a man's years by freeing him from anxiety. It builds a barrier to the almshouse. It certifies to a man's affectionate regard for his family. It places the widow above the need of marrying for a home. It heightens the esteem in which the wife and children hold the man. Honestly, do you know of anything that does much more good? Have you a policy in a good, reliable company? If not, why not?

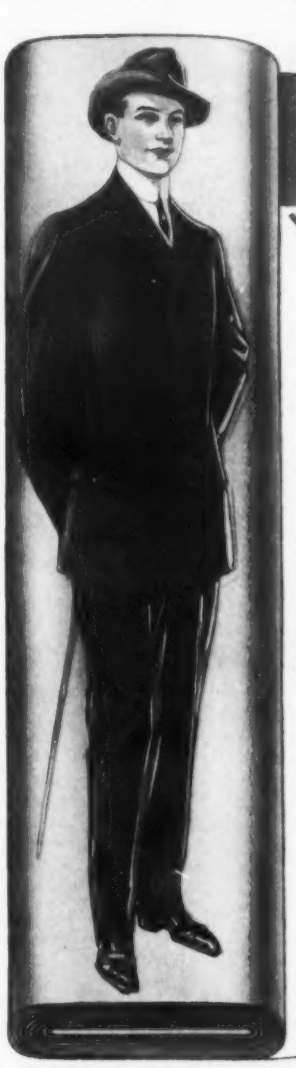
T., Stoughton, Wis.: In life insurance one should get the safest and best and not start wrong. Prefer an old line company.

A., Birmingham, Ala.: The Heralds of Liberty is an assessment Association organized as recently as 1900. I do not favor assessment insurance because the burden becomes heavier as you grow older while in an old line company it becomes lighter.

T., New Orleans: The terms of a policy are in the nature of the stipulations of a contract. It would be very easy to submit your policy for legal examination and thus ascertain if your rights are fully protected. If they are, an action could be brought in New Orleans. This seems the easiest way.

R., Sheybogan, Wis.: Do not experiment with new-fangled insurance clubs, associations or fraternal orders. The best in life insurance is none too good. Give a preference to the well-established companies just as you give preference to reliable merchants in all your transactions.

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Sixteen ounces of pure wool to every yard; a blue, rich in tone, that favors the boy of six to the man of sixty; a fabric that has body, quality and feel; that holds its shape, drape and appearance. Not only a style-fabric—but economical, because of its price and durability.

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Accidental, Omaha, Neb.: The statement that a large amount of accident insurance in a reliable company can be had at a cost of less than 7c. a day is true. To get particulars write to the Travelers' Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., and mention LESLIE'S. This is one of the oldest and strongest accident companies in the world.

O., Augusta, Ga.: 1. The Postal Life of New York is an old-line company reporting a good surplus and an increasing business. You can get the names of the officers and the other information you seek by making the inquiry direct of the company. 2. It is generally desirable to divide up one's insurance among different companies on the principle that it is not well to put all of one's eggs in one basket.

H., Galveston, Texas: 1. I have frequently given my reasons for preferring an old-line to an assessment policy. 2. If low-cost insurance is in your mind, state your age and occupation and write to the Postal Life, 35 Nassau St., New York, for information concerning their low-cost policy, guaranteeing an annual dividend of 9 1-2 per cent. Any of my readers can get this information, if they will write to the Company and mention the Hermit.

R., Trinidad, Colo.: Better take a well-established company. For $10 you can get a combination policy in the well-established Aetna Life that will give you both life and accident insurance. This is a very liberal policy considering its low cost. Write to the Aetna Life, Accident Department, Hartford, Conn., and ask for information about the $10 combination policy. Any of my readers can have it on request, if they will mention LESLIE'S.

W., Louisiana: A large number of life insurance companies has been organized in the past few years, most of them on prospectuses that would not bear analysis. Attention has been called to this fact by the public prints. The established life companies are well able to meet all competition. A new company obviously must make a fight for business so that those who subscribe for the stock engage in a speculative and not an investment enterprise. If you seek a safe investment I would not advise the purchase of the stock.

C., Clinton, Okla.: Write to the Travelers' Life, Hartford, Conn., state your age and occupation, and ask for the expense of its low cost accident policy. This is one of the strongest companies in the world. Also write to the Aetna Life, Accident Department, Hartford, Conn., for information about its $10 Combination Policy and to the U. S. Fidelity and Guarantee Co., Baltimore, Md., regarding the $5,000 policy it offers for $5.00 a year. If you will mention that you are a reader of LESLIE'S, you will secure prompt replies.

Hermit

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

WILLIAM CLARK RUSSELL, author of sea tales, notably "The Wreck of the Grosvenor," at London, November 8th, aged 67.

Howard Pyle, artist and pioneer magazine illustrator, residing in Wilmington, Del., at Florence, Italy, November 9th, aged 58.

Rev. Henry Mansell, the first Methodist missionary to India and who spent fifty-eight years there, at Bristol, Conn., November 9th, aged 76.

Fernando Jones, Chicago's oldest inhabitant, at Chicago, November 8th, aged 91.

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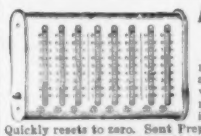


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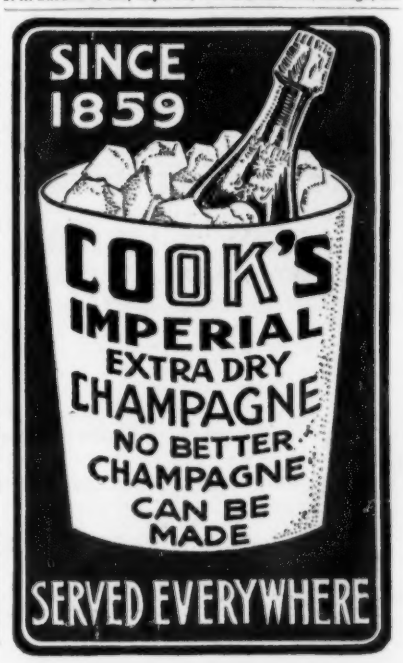
Tells how to start small and grow big. Describes world's largest pure-bred poultry farm and gives a great mass of useful poultry information. Low prices on fowls, eggs, incubators. Mailed 4c. **F. FOY, Box 74, Des Moines, Ia.**



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has gained its title by always giving its patrons the best that can be provided—the best kept and protected roadbed and track, the newest steel equipment, the most satisfactory dining car service, and the fastest time consistent with safety.

Its standard is exemplified in the

"Pennsylvania Special"

which makes the less than 18-hour run between New York and Chicago with clock-like regularity.

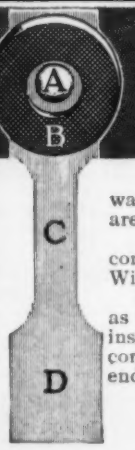
Leaves New York - -	**4.00 P. M.**
Arrives Chicago - -	**8.55 A. M.**
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The New York portal to this splendid service is the

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50 Million Corns Removed



Think of that. A little plaster, with a dot of soft B & B wax, has removed already fifty million corns. And very few are now removed in any other way.

The plaster is applied in a jiffy. It is harmless, painless, comfortable. The pain all stops the second you apply it. Within two days the corn comes out.

Now millions of people never suffer from corns. As soon as they feel one they put on a Blue-jay, and the pain ends instantly. In 48 hours the corn is gone. It is folly to nurse corns, pare them, protect them, when a simple Blue-jay plaster ends the trouble entirely. Go get a package now.

A in the picture is the soft B & B wax. It loosens the corn.
B protects the corn, stopping the pain at once.
C wraps around the toe. It is narrowed to be comfortable.
D is rubber adhesive to fasten the plaster on.

Blue-jay Corn Plasters

15c and 25c per package

(2) **Also Blue-jay Bunion Plasters.** **All Druggists Sell and Guarantee Them.**

Sample Mailed Free.

Bauer & Black, Chicago and New York, Makers of Surgical Dressings, etc.

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and one of the most attractive hotels in the world to those who prefer good taste to display.

¶ Interesting booklet of the Hotel with guide to Boston and vicinity on request.

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YOUNG'S ELASTIC BANDAGE



gives support without discomfort, being soft, porous and adjustable. The support or pressure can be increased or diminished by simply tightening or relaxing bandage. Its construction and light weight permit the use of this bandage anywhere, at any time, without impeding the circulation. Very durable, easily washed and cared for. Of great value to **athletes,** for strains, ruptured ligaments or muscles, painful, swollen, varicose veins, weak wrists or ankles.

Price 50c. postpaid (2½ inches by 5 yards stretched).

Send for book "Evidence" on Varicose Veins.

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Stallman's Dresser Trunk

Easy to get at everything without disturbing anything. No fatigue in packing and unpacking. Light, strong, roomy drawers. Holds as much and costs no more than a good box trunk. Hand-riveted; strongest trunk made. In small room serves as chiffonier.

C. O. D. with privilege of examination.

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NULITE GASOLINE TABLE LAMP

A complete Light Plant weighing 7 lbs. Portable, absolutely safe, 300 C. P. brilliant light 1-3 cent per hour. Saves 90 per cent. of your light bill.

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414 S. Clinton St. Chicago, U. S. A.

The Public Forum

A LEADER WANTED.

General Thomas L. Watson.

IF THE business men of this country had a big, strong leader, who could and would come out for a business administration, such a party would hold the balance of power that would make the other parties anxious to affiliate. It seems to be the popular thing to attack wealth, and the politician may think that this is his stepping-stone to continued success; but the working people and the thinking public are rapidly coming to the conclusion that captains of industry are just as necessary to lead the working people to good wages and comfortable homes and satisfied living as are captains of infantry to success in defending homes when ruthlessly attacked by rebels without cause or reason. It is well to remember that the heads of the nation are human beings like ourselves, although their early education was evidently not along business lines, but in the practice of the law, and the country is getting more laws than it wants or needs.

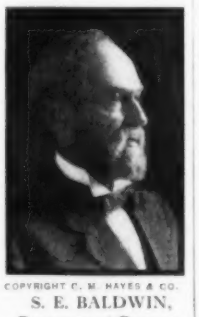


GEN. T. L. WATSON, A leading New York financier.

OUR MOST EXPENSIVE LAW.

Governor Baldwin, of Connecticut.

A STATUTE ought to be so plain that a lawyer, at least, can tell what it means. The Sherman act is not of that kind. I presume that it has already cost over two million dollars to find out from the courts just what it forbids. They have been slow in telling us, but within the last year they have told us that it does not forbid a reasonable restriction of trade or production. This is what the common law provided; but the United States has not got any common law, and so they thought best to pass this statute. It gives a tremendous power to the President of the United States. He can direct a prosecution, and he can prohibit a prosecution. He can do both, one after the other. I am told that there are thousands of men employed by the United States to collect evidence of violations of the Sherman act. They make their living by it, and they naturally sometimes report more than they can prove.



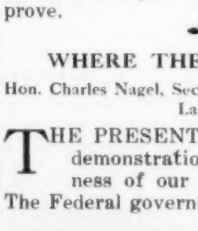
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S. E. BALDWIN, Governor of Connecticut.

WHERE THE LAW FAILS.

Hon. Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

THE PRESENT condition is a clear demonstration of the incompleteness of our commercial system. The Federal government has the arm to denounce, but it has no arm to construct. For purposes of control, the Department of Justice is completely equipped. For purposes of organization, no provision has been made in the Department of Commerce and Labor or elsewhere. The commerce of our country, be it local, interstate or foreign, depends upon State organizations; and inasmuch as that commerce has, as a rule, outgrown State boundaries, it depends upon combination of State organizations. Some of these combinations are proper, and others have been found to be improper. The Federal government has assumed to denounce improper combinations in restraint of interstate commerce. It has nowhere affirmatively said how such combinations may be properly made. Having assumed the authority to say what shall not be done, it is obvious that authority should be assumed to say what may be done. The Federal government ought to provide a clear, well-defined system, under which organizations for interstate commerce and foreign commerce may be created, in order that equal opportunity may be given to all—to those who exist, for purposes of readjustment; to those who propose to start, for purposes of organization.



STRAUSS

CHARLES NAGEL, Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

A NEW ERA OF PROSPERITY.

John Wanamaker.

I AM SURE the day is at hand when any man or set of men doing business contrary to existing statutes, when such is proved to them without animosity or unnecessary haste or needless expenses, will set their houses in proper order. Therefore I believe we are on the eve of a new era of better, safer, steadier, prosperous business.

FOR CHRISTMAS



Only $28.50 Freight Prepaid East of the Mississippi

Size: 48 1-2 in. long; 20 1-4 in. wide; 17 1-4 in. high. Your furs, blankets, linens, laces, etc., and woolens come from the fragrant depths of a Piedmont Red Cedar Chest as perfect as the day they were laid away. Absolute protection from moths, mice, dust and damp. Very decorative and the **most acceptable** of all Christmas gifts. Shipped direct from factory, at factory prices, freight prepaid, 15 Days' Free Trial. Send for "The Story of Red Cedar" and big catalog showing many styles, sizes and prices of Chests, Upholstered Wardrobes, Couches, etc.

PIEDMONT RED CEDAR CHEST CO., Dept. 24, Statesville, N. C.

TOTE THIS TEXAS COWBOY WATCH FOB



Metal gun (reproduction of Colt's six-shooter) inserted in a stitched holster of splendid leather. Absolutely the most **unique and novel Watch Fob ever put on the market.** It makes a powerful hit. An appropriate and appreciated **Holiday Gift.** Send **25 cents** (coin) and we will send send you one of these fobs by next mail, prepaid. **ONE dollar will bring FIVE Fobs.** You can sell the other four fobs quickly and have one **FREE** for your profit. Send today and be **A GUN MAN.**

Alamo Leather & Novelty Co.
Dept. L, 418 Ave. D, San Antonio, Texas

$1 English Knock-about Hat



A stylish serviceable hat. **Genuine Fur Felt.** Folds into compact roll without damaging. Can be shaped into Alpine or Telescope. Silk trimmings. Colors: **Black, Steel Gray, Brown.** Actual value, $2.00. Sent postpaid promptly on receipt of **$1.00.** State size and color wanted. **Money refunded if not satisfactory. Packed in Beautiful Holiday Boxes.**

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A Brain Worker

MUST HAVE THE KIND OF FOOD THAT NOURISHES BRAIN.

"I am a literary man whose nervous energy is a great part of my stock in trade, and ordinarily I have little patience with breakfast foods and the extravagant claims made of them. But I cannot withhold my acknowledgment of the debt that I owe to Grape-Nuts food.

"I discovered long ago that the very bulkiness of the ordinary diet was not calculated to give one a clear head, the power of sustained, accurate thinking. I always felt heavy and sluggish in mind as well as body after eating the ordinary meal, which diverted the blood from the brain to the digestive apparatus.

"I tried foods easy of digestion, but found them usually deficient in nutriment. I experimented with many breakfast foods, and they, too, proved unsatisfactory, till I reached Grape-Nuts. And then the problem was solved.

"Grape-Nuts agreed with me perfectly from the beginning, satisfying my hunger and supplying the nutriment that so many other prepared foods lack.

"I had not been using it very long before I found that I was turning out an unusual quantity and quality of work. Continued use has demonstrated to my entire satisfaction that Grape-Nuts food contains the elements needed by the brain and nervous system of the hard-working public writer." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in packages.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



With Waffles and Griddle Cakes

Karo gives a new zest to your breakfast cakes or waffles. It imparts a flavor not to be obtained from any other syrup.

Use **Karo** freely. You will find that it agrees with you, that you can eat more of it than of ordinary sweets.

Karo

first finds its way into thousands of households for home candy-making; it makes the most delicious fudge, taffy, caramels, fondant and butter-scotch.

Then it soon wins a permanent place on the family table and in the kitchen where it is used in almost every cooking and baking recipe where sweet is required.

Karo Cane Flavor is the Golden Brown KARO. You will know it by its blue label.

Send for Karo Cook Book—50 pages including 30 perfect recipes for home candy-making. FREE. Send your name on a post card today.

Corn Products Refining Co.
Dept. T, Box 161, New York



The Thanksgiving Dinner That Mother Used to Cook

By BERTHA E. SHAPLEIGH

AN OLD-FASHIONED Thanksgiving dinner! There is magic in the very words, and the mind's eye immediately has a picture of the feasting in the good old days. To be sure, some of the luxuries of the present time were missing, but abundance of well-cooked food and hospitality more than made up for the lack of those things. Setting apart a day for feasting, when thanks should be rendered to heaven for dangers past and blessings which had come, seemed to the Puritan a fitting thing to do, and so in New England was the day first observed. The fall of the year, when the harvesting was over and the barns were full of those fruits which nature had so liberally given, seemed an appropriate time.

Everywhere were golden pumpkins and squashes, rosy-cheeked apples, nuts gathered from the spreading chestnut trees, red ears of corn hanging on barn doors, reminders of the husking bees, and in the air the ripe smell of autumn and newly pressed apple juice, the harmless beverage to be drunk at the approaching feast. Chickens were fattened on plenty of corn, as was the turkey which had been chosen for the Thanksgiving dinner. Pigs were killed and hams smoked over the burning corn cobs. And perhaps a little pig was chosen to go with the turkey on the eventful day. And indoors the preparations began weeks ahead, and storerooms and closets were gradually filled with pickles and cheeses, jellies and apple butter, mince pies, fruit cake and rich cookies of every description.

The writer well recalls the fragrance from a store closet in a great-grandmother's house which greeted her as she gazed upon rows of mince pies, loaves of fruit cake and many dainties, which were ready to serve at a moment's notice. For who would not be ashamed to serve less than five kinds of cake to a guest who had come to "tea"?

Perhaps the first thing to be prepared was the mince-meat, as it was well known that the mixture improved by standing several weeks. There were no chopping machines, and apples and meat were made fine with chopping bowl and knife. Raisins were seeded by hand, and the children were allowed to assist in that work. Many pounds must be done for both mince-meat and cake, currants must be washed and dried, citron cut, and then the whole cooked with spices and suet, and moistened not with vinegar, but plenty of good, sweet cider. The loaves of fruit cake were put to bake in the large brick ovens, where they might cook slowly for hours without danger of burning.

Long before the pies were needed, the pastry was made rich and flaky to hold the mince-meat, and dozens of pies were baked, needing only to be reheated when wanted. A day or two before Thanksgiving Day more pies—custard, squash, pumpkin and apple—were baked, the number often being fifty or more. Doughnuts were fried, and small pies, filled with dark-red apple sauce, were dropped into lard and cooked to a golden brown. How good those fried pies must have been to make them remembered by generation after generation! Both brown and white bread were baked, a good supply of each.

At last the day arrived, and with it the children and grandchildren, aunts and cousins from all directions, to sit at the table which "groaned" under its weight of good things.

The turkey, which had strutted with a lordly air, received the final treatment which prepared him to adorn the table. He was stuffed with bread, crackers or boiled and mashed chestnuts, the whole seasoned with herbs gathered from the garden—thyme, savory, marjoram and sage. Sometimes tiny sausages were put in the stuffing. Into the oven he went, to come forth a golden, crispy brown, a bird of beauty, fit to be placed at the head of a king's table. Out of the oven came also a pink, juicy ham—baked for hours in a paste that had kept in all the flavor. The chicken pies were ready, and no Thanksgiving feast was complete without them. Tender, sweet chickens in a rich gravy were covered with the flakiest of crusts.

The pudding must not be forgotten—the delicious cracker pudding—with plenty of eggs, cream and butter, and raisins to satisfy the most exacting guest. Sometimes the pudding was an Indian one of meal, baked in the brick oven until it had darkened and become a combination of custard and jelly. Could anything be better than this pudding, covered with "wrinkled" cream, sweet and delicious!

Let us take a look at the long table ready for the guests. The expanse was covered with the best of snowy damask, the silver was polished and caught every light, and glasses were almost as bright. In the center was a dish piled high with bright red apples, nuts and "sun-kissed raisins." Dishes of pickles, molds of jelly, and plates of bread, both hot and cold, were placed here and there over the surface. At one end of the table, on the beautiful blue platter, rested the turkey. Grandfather was a good carver and the meat fell from his knife in thin, juicy slices, and each guest had his favorite piece, with plenty of stuffing and rich, brown gravy. At the opposite end of the table was the ham, brown with sugar and fragrant with cloves, drenched in good old cider. It, too, fell in curling, pink slices under a sharp knife.

There were snowy-white potatoes, boiled with "jackets" on, and dishes of baked squash, dry and mealy, but flavored with plenty of butter, mashed turnips and boiled onions. Never did feast taste better, but a little appetite must be saved for the goodies to follow—the delicious pudding, with plenty of creamed butter and sugar on it; mince pies, pumpkin pies, apple pies, three or four kinds being thought none too many for a dinner. With nuts and raisins and plenty of sweet cider, the never-to-be-forgotten dinner was ended, and an earnest prayer was offered that all might meet again the following year.

And not the least of the good time was later, when, around a roaring wood fire, corn was popped, chestnuts and apples were roasted, with many a good story told to make one laugh, and some sad ones of the days past when the country was new and untried and dangers surrounded every home. Once again all hearts sent their prayers of gratitude to God for all His blessings.

Of course there were homes, in the olden days as now, which were rich in luxuries, and the variety at a Thanksgiving dinner was greater than in those less fortunate. In these there were soups of oysters and clams, game of various kinds, richer pastries, frozen creams and rare old wines. This would be especially true in the Southern colonies of Virginia and Maryland. The poor sold to the rich, and instead of a whole pig, stuffed and roasted, one would have a loin of pork. But the turkey was the one meat served everywhere at least once a year, on Thanksgiving Day. Great abundance of food and charming hospitality characterized our ancestors, and Thanksgiving Day, although a day of feasting, was nevertheless a day of giving thanks.

And we of the twentieth century, do we not long, at least once a year, for the good old days, when there was time to prepare with one's own hands the feast at which we are to give thanks for the mercies showered upon us?

The Booster!

THE booster boosts.
You bet your life!
His town comes first
And then his wife.
He boosts and boosts
With words and cheer
And words of praise
He starts things here.

The booster boosts.
He makes things grow!
The working man
Now has a show;
The hammer sings
And business hums.
The booster boosts
And success comes.

The booster boosts.
List to his song!
As on life's way
He sprints along.
His open hand,
His faith and smile
Add much to make
This world worth while.

IDA CLEORA BALL.



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OVERLAND LIMITED

Premier Train to California

From Union Passenger Station, Chicago, every evening at 8:30; arrives San Francisco 2:10 p. m. third day—67 hours of solid comfort enroute over the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul
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Has Drawing-room, Compartment and Standard Sleeping Cars, Observation Car and through Dining Car.

Another train to California via same route—*The China and Japan Mail* provides both standard and tourist sleeping car service. From Chicago 9:50 p. m. daily.

Through Scenic Colorado and Utah

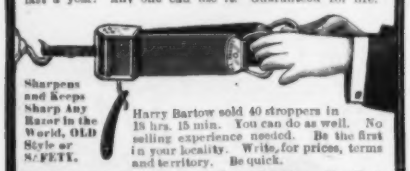
Standard sleeping cars to San Francisco; tourist cars to Los Angeles leave Chicago daily at 9:50 p.m., via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and connecting lines, through Omaha, Denver and Salt Lake City.

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F. A. MILLER, General Passenger Agent, CHICAGO

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Sell Brandt's Newly Patented Automatic Razor Stropper. The only invention that puts a perfect edge on any razor in 20 seconds. Works automatically. For OLD style razors or SAFETY Blades. Makes one blade last a year. Any one can use it. Guaranteed for life.



Sharpens and Keeps Sharp Any Razor in the World, OLD Style or SAFETY.

Harry Bartow sold 40 stroppers in 18 hrs. 15 min. You can do as well. No selling experience needed. Be the first in your locality. Write for prices, terms and territory. Be quick.

A. E. BRANDT CUTLERY CO., 84 West Broadway, New York

Allen's Foot-Ease



Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder for the feet. If you are a trifle sensitive about the size of your shoes, it's some satisfaction to know that many people can wear shoes a size smaller by shaking Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder, into them. Just the thing for Dancing Parties, Patent Leather Shoes, and for Breaking in New Shoes. When rubbers or overshoes become necessary and your shoes pinch, Allen's Foot-Ease gives instant relief. TRY IT TO-DAY. Sold everywhere 25c. Do not accept any substitute. Sent by mail for 25 cts. in stamps.

"In a pinch, use Allen's Foot-Ease."

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE sent by mail.

ALLEN S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

The Pan-Tog Chair
For $8.50
A Gentleman's Dressing Chair,





presses and creases trousers while you sleep. Positively prevents baggy knees. Saves time and money. Made of quartered oak, golden finish, and birch, mahogany finish. When ordering state finish desired. Formerly sold for $12.50. Shipped same day order is received if remittance accompanies order. Descriptive folder on request.

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ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN to Investigate the Baths at
MUDLAVIA
For RHEUMATISM
We desire a physician's statement before accepting patients. Reservations for accommodations must be made in advance. Recourse to foreign spas no longer necessary. Ample evidence to sustain this contention forwarded on application to Manager Mudlavia, Kramer, Ind.

"IS THERE A RIGHTEOUS GOD?"
and other Unitarian Publications SENT FREE. Address Miss L. C. Thatcher, 69 Alleghany St., Roxbury, Mass.

A Ten-Cent Newspaper.

THE TEN-CENT newspaper. There is a field for it. Such a paper, viewing political affairs from a strictly international standpoint, is to be started in Paris. To insure this international viewpoint, an editorial board, consisting of representatives of various nations, is to meet once a year to consider the policy of the journal. An American journalist, Theodore Stanton, is the editor who is to launch this highest-priced daily of the present time. Every city could not sustain a ten-cent international daily nor would there be need of it. There is, however, a field in many of our cities for a more thoughtful and more carefully edited publication than the sensational penny paper, and there are enough people willing to pay a higher price to justify the venture. There is nothing more needed in public affairs today than a dispassionate discussion of public questions based on careful study and investigation.

Plays to Which One Can Take His Wife or Daughter.

EDITOR'S NOTE: During the course of the dramatic season, Miss Harriet Quimby, LESLIE'S dramatic editor, receives many letters from subscribers and others asking her to name the decent plays to which a man may take the feminine members of his family. As most of the productions go on tour after leaving New York, we believe that a list of wholesome plays will be found valuable to the public.

John Drew,	A Single Man,	Empire.
Rose Stahl,	Maggie Pepper,	Harris.
Donald Brian	The Siren,	Knickerbocker.
	The Kiss Waltz,	Casino.
	Passers-By,	Criterion.
	The Woman,	Republic.
George Arliss,	Disraeli,	Wallack's.
	Bought & Paid For,	Playhouse.
George Cohan,	The Little Millionaire,	Cohan.
	Never Homes,	Broadway.
	Revue of Revues,	Winter Garden.
Miss Billie Burke,	The Runaway,	Lyceum.
	Bunty Pulls the Strings,	Comedy.
David Warfield,	The Return of Peter Grimm,	Belasco.
Margaret Anglin,	Green Stockings,	Maxine Elliott's.
Wiener Blut,	Fledermaus,	Irving Place Theater.
	The Quaker Girl,	Park.
Kitty Gordon,	The Enchantress,	New York.
	The Garden of Allah,	Century.
	The Million,	39th Street.
John Barrymore and Thomas A. Wise,	Uncle Sam,	Liberty.
The Drama Players,	Repertoire,	Lyric.
Sothern & Marlowe,	Repertoire,	Manhattan.
Raymond Hitchcock,	The Red Widow,	Astor.
	The Three Romeos,	Globe.

The New York Hippodrome.

Apple Orchard Worth Millions

OVER a hundred years ago a sailor died, leaving an apple orchard comprising twenty-one acres of land, then in the suburbs of the city of New York. He left it for the purpose of establishing a home for aged, indigent and infirm sailors. This was the foundation of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, on Staten Island, where nearly nine hundred worn-out sailors are enjoying all the comforts of home in their declining years. The little apple orchard of over a hundred years ago is now in the heart of New York City, with a value estimated at $20,000,000. The limitations of the will of the donor have stood in the path of the development of the magnificent estate which has taken the place of an apple orchard. The twenty-one acres of land are in the vicinity of and include the store occupied by John Wanamaker, covering the block from Ninth to Tenth streets, on Broadway. The Sailors' Snug Harbor also owns about two hundred acres on Staten Island, with hospitals, dormitories and all other facilities for maintaining and making comfortable impecunious, aged and decrepit seamen.

The will conveyed these twenty-one acres to the chancellor of the State of New York, the recorder of the city of New York (two offices which no longer exist), the president of the Chamber of Commerce, the rector of Trinity Church, the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, the president and vice-president of the Marine Society and the mayor of the city of New York, in trust, with directions to build a home for deserving sailors, as soon as the income from the property was sufficient, to be known as Sailors' Snug Harbor. The trustees were directed to lease the property; they were not forbidden to sell the same, but trustees under a will presumably have no powers other than such as are specifically granted.

The wonderful growth of New York City first drove the retail trade uptown, and, in moving uptown, as soon as it reached the Snug Harbor property, it jumped over the same, for the reason that the trustees were not in position to put the buildings on the property in condition to meet the requirements of the modern tenant. The wholesale business, also, is being rapidly forced uptown, and certain branches of the same have in turn jumped over this Snug Harbor property. It would seem that this property must suffer a material depreciation in value unless the trustees are in position to exercise the same business judgment that an intelligent man would exercise in handling the same.

The income from the property is more than sufficient for the needs of this sailors' home, but, if the merchant marine of this country should ever become what it ought to be, the caring for aged and needy sailors will far surpass the utmost capacity of this institution. We hope that our merchant marine will in the near future very materially increase, and that the eight per cent. of our foreign commerce which is now carried in American bottoms may be increased to eighty per cent. at least.

Realizing that there ought to be a change in the present management of Sailors' Snug Harbor property, and having in view these questions of the future, the trustees have commenced a suit in order to have their powers under the will clearly and authoritatively defined. We hope that the will will be so construed as to enable the trustees to carry out the spirit and purpose of the testator. A prudent individual, owning this property, would sell a portion of the same, in order to place the balance in condition where it would answer the demands of modern tenantry and realize a reasonable income. The opinions of lawyers are conflicting; the trustees want an authoritative pronouncement from the courts, in order that they may know just what it is within their power to do, and then to do the very best thing.

Detroit Automobile Contest

THE OFFER of a Flanders "20" automobile for the person who would suggest the best name for Detroit's water carnival resulted in its award to W. E. Blaine, a Detroit man, who suggested the title of "Cadillaqua." Ten others suggested the same name, but submitted their choice at later dates than Mr. Blaine. Between 25,000 and 30,000 suggestions for a name were received and it is estimated that over 5,000 of these came from readers of LESLIE'S.

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Wonderful Labor Saving Household Invention.
Season's Great Hit. A Rip-Roaring Success.

Experience Unnecessary. "Sold out before breakfast; 6 sales in 30 minutes, writes Hoffman, N. H. "Have 50 sold. Sell in every house" writes Cook, Michigan. "Sells on sight. Women all buy. Never had such a cinch," writes Williamson, N. Y., who orders 1 — then 100. Melenson, Kansas, closes first day with 20 sales. (Profit $20.00). Hundreds men and women actually making a week's wages every day — really banking money, getting independent, buying homes, automobiles. New invention makes it easy for them—should do same for you. Tremendous sale of the



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breaks all records. New, popular, irresistible — do big your money every sale. Every housewife an eager customer. Really the world's greatest labor saving invention. Read the splendid news! No more back-breaking scrubbing and floor-cleaning days. New marvelous machine displaces hands, old-style brushes, unsanitary rags and hands-disfiguring mops. Vibratio does the work. Scrubs, dries floors, cleans, brightens—removes dirt, grease, stains, germs—works like magic.

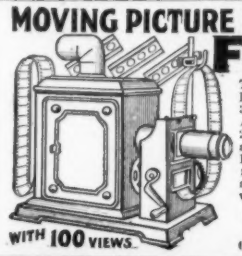
Mrs. Pierson, Miss. writes:—"It's a wonder. Scrubbed 196 Square feet in 5 Minutes.

A God-send to women. See the 3 big features! Self-feeding, self-drying, self-sudsing. Turns scrubbing and floor-cleaning drudgery into neat, easy, quick, pleasant task. Child of 12 can do it the Home Comfort way. Weighs 5 lbs. Sells for $2.00—lasts for years. Not sold in stores. Well named Home Comfort. Truly a never-ending household boon. Pleases, astonishes all. Customers wonder how they ever enjoyed life without it. H. Pollard, Ill., writes: I am booking orders like lightning. It takes every woman by storm." What woman hasn't been eagerly waiting for the Scrubbing and Floor-cleaning Machine? It's here—perfected—selling like wild-fire. Sells for $2.00—banishes forever woman's worst torture. Make haste — join hands with gigantic success—make easiest money of your life. Beat others. Get exclusive territory—make a fortune. Send today for agency and liberal credit terms.

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On a Brunswick "Baby Grand" Billiard Table



Home Billiard Tables of Finest Quality for Small Rooms

Sold at Attractive Prices and on Very Easy Terms

THE ever-increasing popularity of BILLIARDS, the world's premier indoor game, has induced us to design the new Brunswick "Baby Grand," a high-grade, HOME-SIZE STANDARD TABLE on which *real Billiards* can be played.

This opens up to thousands who live in average-size Houses or Apartments the delightful possibilities of having a perfectly appointed Billiard Room as a rallying point for the young folks.

Billiards, the royal game of gentlefolk, the most fascinating pastime for young and old, now becomes, in the broadest, truest sense, the "Magnet of the Home." The Billiard-Room in the Home is no longer the exclusive luxury of the wealthy class, as it was when spacious rooms were required to accommodate large and expensive Billiard Tables.

The coming of the Brunswick "Baby Grand" *makes a room as small as 11 ft. 6 in. x 14 ft. 6 in. available for billiards!*

The finest make of Billiard Table in the world is now *within easy reach of all* who love the game.

Over Sixty Years of Supremacy

These Brunswick "Baby Grands" are designed on the same practical scientific principle which has made our Billiard Tables supreme for more than sixty years.

They are practically the same, in *playing qualities*, as the Billiard Tables in the exclusive "Millionaires' Clubs," Institutions, and the finest Billiard Halls.

All shots that can be made on *any* billiard table can be executed on the Brunswick "Baby Grand." Some of the most expert billiard players in America have duplicated their most wonderful shots on the Brunswick "Baby Grand."

The Tables are arranged both for Billiards and Pocket-Billiards or as Combination Tables for all games played on Carom and Pocket-Billiard Tables. You can secure a genuine Brunswick Billiard Table, with complete equipment, for as low as $65, on such convenient terms of payment that your bank account will not feel it.

Keep Boys Home Evenings With Billiards

Fit up one of your rooms with a Brunswick "Baby Grand" Billiard Table, Let the Home Billiard Room be the center of social life for the young folks of the family and neighborhood. The game of Billiards combines wholesome physical and mental exercise with that stimulating rivalry which adds interest and excitement.

This ideal diversion will keep the boys—and girls—at home evenings by the sheer force of its attractions.

The whole family will share in the pleasures and benefits of the Home Billiard Table. Billiard Parties are *fashionable* and *popular*. The possession of either a Carom, Pocket-Billiard or Combination Table will enable you to entertain your friends on gala occasions in this delightful way.

The Brunswick "BABY GRAND" Billiard Tables

Genuine Mahogany (Inlaid Design), Richly Finished

Style A—Size 3 x 6. Style B—Size 3½ x 7. Style C—Size 4 x 8.

Each Table fitted with best quality Slate Bed, celebrated "Baby Monarch" Cushions, Cloth, Cues, Rack (Ball Rack, Ball Basket, Composition Pocket Balls for Pocket Tables). Billiard Balls for Carom Table, Chalk, Tips, Glue, Bridge, Table Cover, Brush, Cue Clamps, Markers, Set of Rules, etc. Also Book of Instructions on Billiards and How to Play. Complete information accompanies Table, showing how anyone with ordinary tools can easily set it up.

Rooms should measure at least: For 3x6 Table—11 ft. 6 in. x 14 ft. 6 in. For 3½x7 Table—12 ft. 6 in. x 16 ft. For 4x8 Table—13 ft. 6 in. x 17 ft. 6 in.

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It is a noteworthy fact that in recent years there has been a widespread awakening to the fascinations of billiard playing in the best class of homes. Nearly every large modern country or city home in America and abroad has its Billiard Room.

Billiards affords one of the greatest mental relaxations in the world.

It is a highly entertaining, invigorating, exciting game, in which old and young indulge with equal pleasure and benefit. As a physical exercise its importance ranks very high. Calls into healthful activity nerves, muscles and brain. It is *fun*—and more—for *beginners*, and as the player gains in skill its allurements grow ever stronger. Nothing promotes good fellowship more than Billiards.

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This handsome book gives interesting sidelights on "HOME BILLIARDS," suggestions for social evenings, amateur tournaments, hints for beginners, etc.; shows the various styles of Brunswick "Baby Grand" Billiard Tables, with detailed description of Table and complete Playing Equipment. Write for it today. Get our **Special Introductory Prices and Easy Terms of Payment.**

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Our Brunswick "Baby Grand" Billiard Table makes a magnificent Christmas, Birthday or Wedding Gift. Its strikingly rich and attractive appearance, its scientific accuracy in design, its reliable construction, its perfect-playing qualities, make the Brunswick "Baby Grand" one of the most highly-prized possessions of a well-appointed home.

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